

CATTLE OF THE WORLD



~~E. W. Allen~~
May 1945.



The Cattle of the World



THE CATTLE OF THE WORLD

*Their Place in the Human Scheme—Wild Types and
Modern Breeds in Many Lands*

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"A HISTORY OF THE PERCHERON HORSE," "AT THE SIGN OF THE STOCK YARD INN," ETC.

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THE CALL OF THE WESTERN WILD

The instincts of his untamed ancestors sometimes assert themselves so vigorously that the range bull bellows forth a challenge to the world. The introduction of cattle on the North American Continent was made at two points at approximately the same time, but more than 2,000 miles apart—one by the Spaniards in the West Indies, the other by the Portuguese on Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia (see text, page 118).

THE CATTLE OF THE WORLD

Their Place in the Human Scheme—Wild Types and Modern Breeds in Many Lands

WE are accustomed to think of cattle as merely the source of the milk and cream, the butter and cheese, the roasts and steaks, that enter so extensively into the human dietary, in all except the torrid zones of the earth. Few of us stop to consider, in connection with the part played by man's most valuable friend in the animal kingdom, that the actual contribution of cattle to human needs by no means begins and ends with the foods that make up so much of our commissary.

Once upon a time thousands of cattle were raised and slaughtered on the pampas of Argentina, as well as on the coastal plains of the Gulf of Mexico and seaboard California, solely for their hides and horns!

In those then-remote parts there was no market for either beef or milk because there was neither refrigeration nor adequate transportation. Now, all that is changed; and yet, in the very heart of our richest agricultural States, where every consideration demands a better beast, one may see in almost every community, and in every central stockyard market place, cattle that yield about as much leather, glue, tannage, bone meal, buttons, and toothbrush handles as they do of edible products.

This fact accounts in great measure for the existing high development of the huge American packing-house industry. Everything—good, bad, and indifferent—is grist that enters the packer's mill.

NOT ALL CATTLE LIVE UP TO THEIR PICTURES

As we drive up and down the highways and byways of our country we may observe here and there, in roadside pastures, cattle that bear close resemblance to the color illustrations in these pages, and at the great cattle shows—East, West, North, and South—one will easily recognize, after a study of these plates, the Shorthorn (the "Durham" of our

fathers), the Hereford, the black, hornless Aberdeen-Angus, the Jersey, the Guernsey, the Holstein-Friesian, and other improved varieties.

Notwithstanding the easy availability of all these highly specialized bovine types, however, it must be acknowledged that average cattle are of inferior quality, in spite of all the efforts of the Government, the agricultural colleges, the livestock press, and others interested in supplanting the plain, everyday "scrub," or native cow, with something infinitely better adapted to the profitable production of high-grade beef and dairy goods for human food.

CATTLE PRODUCE MANY SIDE LINES

Forgetting for the moment the food that patient cattle put upon our tables, let us consider other products which are being fabricated through all those days and nights afield for our comfort and our arts and industries. A cow has a hide. On that hide is hair. There is use even for the "switch" swinging at the end of the tail. Ask upholsterers, furniture and mattress makers as to that. Probably there is some of it in the cushions of your motor seat, as you protest against stray cattle standing in the roadway.

And cows have ears. Inside the ear a fine hair grows. This the packer carefully clips out, sorts into little bundles, and the product finds itself presently a fine quality of brush with which artists may, perchance, paint bovine pictures!

From the hide is made the leather out of which the suitcase you carried around Europe last summer was manufactured; likewise the handbag, your pocketbook, your boots and shoes. Then, too, there is the gear with which the horses of the world are harnessed, and a good percentage of the belting which turns myriad wheels.

Horns and hoofs! One holds a product of the former in his hand whenever an umbrella or walking stick of a certain fashion is carried. Combs, hairpins, bar-



© H. Armstrong Roberts

A FRIEND OF THE COW

There is no food so valuable for young children as milk and its products. It contains all of the body-building elements essential to their growth and development.

rettes, buttons, and knife-handles also are made from horn, while pipestems, powder-puff tips, crochet needles, and tiles with which one plays Mah-Jongg come from the bones of cattle as well as from the tusks of elephants. When ground into meal, these same bones feed our lawns and pastures, thickening and invigorating the grass from which they were originally produced, and, when converted into charcoal, make a filter used in refining sugar.

Glue and soaps, candles, cosmetics, oleomargarine and glycerine, tankage, blood-meal, and the trainloads of commercial fertilizer that feed the land and make tillage and trucking possible upon many otherwise sterile soils, likewise come in large measure from cattle.

In the stomachs of "veals" is found the curdling ferment known as rennet, used by pharmacists and a prime necessity in cheese-making; from a tiny gland upon

the surface of the brain of cattle we derive an extract, valued in medicinal preparations, known as "pineal substance." Unfortunately, there is in each animal but one pineal, of the size of a pea; so that it takes 15,000 cattle to produce one pound of product!

Science has also contrived to fashion a substantial list of manufactured articles from milk, of which casein is the chief nitrogenous element. It is the "curd," the first and principal use of which is for making the cheese so rich in nutrients; but this same casein is also an ingredient in the manufacture of telephone receivers, combs, fan handles, cigarette holders, and various other articles in daily use. It is also an important constituent of the coating for the paper on which the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE is printed and which is in part responsible for the high quality of its illustrations.

Is it any wonder such a benefactor of



EARLY MORNING DUTY IN SWEDEN

Photograph by G. Heurlin



ONE PURCHASES MILK IN SICILY "ON THE HOOF"

The milkman drives his cows, usually wearing gorgeously painted wooden collars depicting mythological or religious events or characters, up to the doors of the houses and produces the beverage "while you wait." It is a far cry from this primitive method of delivery to that in America, where the giant glass-lined tank has recently come into use (see text, page 47).



© Albert Schlechten

"THE CATTLE UPON A THOUSAND HILLS": A FAR-FLUNG HERD ON A MONTANA RANCH

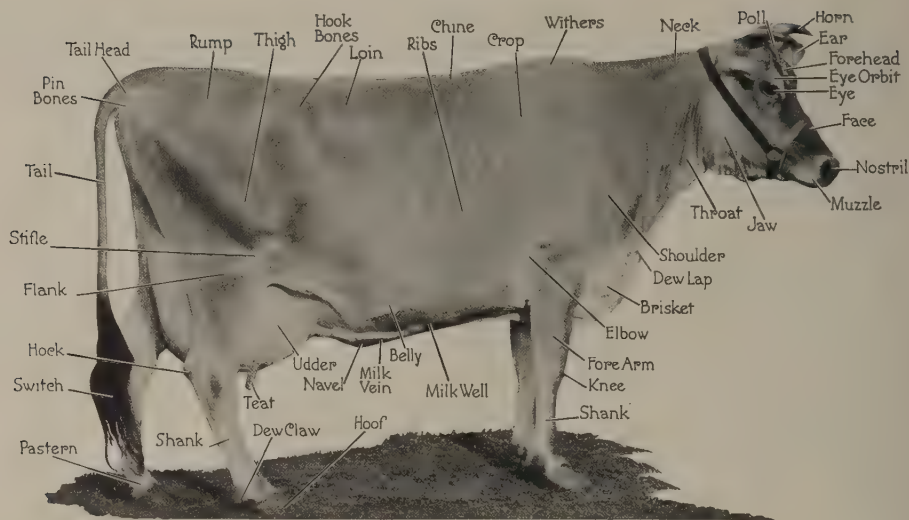
These cattle are emerging from their winter quarters into the spring sunshine and are spreading over plain and mountain slope in a search for the most succulent patches of pasturage in the vicinity of Bozeman. The United States, with 65,000,000 head, leads the world in aggregate value of cattle (see text, page 6).



Photograph by Charles J. Belden

A WINTERY DAY IN THE SAGEBRUSH COUNTRY

Cattle supposedly find their winter food on this part of the range, but sometimes a cold snap immediately following a snowstorm will cause a hard crust to form on the snow, rendering it impossible for them to break through to the grass beneath. At such times provident ranchmen draw upon their supply of hay.



THE NOMENCLATURE OF THE DAIRY COW

mankind chews her cud with infinite complacency?

WHY A COW CHEWS HER "CUD"

The cow, the camel, the bison, and the buffalo; the yak, the deer and elk and antelope, the sheep and the goat all have the cud-chewing habit; and while so indulging themselves are apparently at peace with the world.

This habit is formed as soon as the young begin eating roughage or solids of any kind, hay and grain being offered to calves after they are 10 days old. These foods are first received unchewed into a commodious anteroom, the rumen, which is not a true digestive organ. A second receptacle, containing fluid, acts with the first, but only after the rumen is well stored with food and water does the cud-chewing performance begin.

It is the churning of the food by involuntary muscular action, together with action by the second stomach and lower part of the gullet, that causes the formation of the so-called "cud," which is regurgitated when the animal is at rest.

After being chewed and mixed with saliva, a cud or bolus—containing, in the case of cattle, about three or four ounces of food—is ready for digestion by the other stomachs.

The world's cattle stocks are estimated in round numbers at 500,000,000 head; but this total includes Asian and African figures, upon which no great reliance can be placed; more especially the estimate dealing with Russian and British India possessions. Domesticated buffaloes enter to some extent in the East Indian estimates, and, on account of the disturbed conditions prevailing in Russia, there are no satisfactory figures available for that vast expanse of territory.

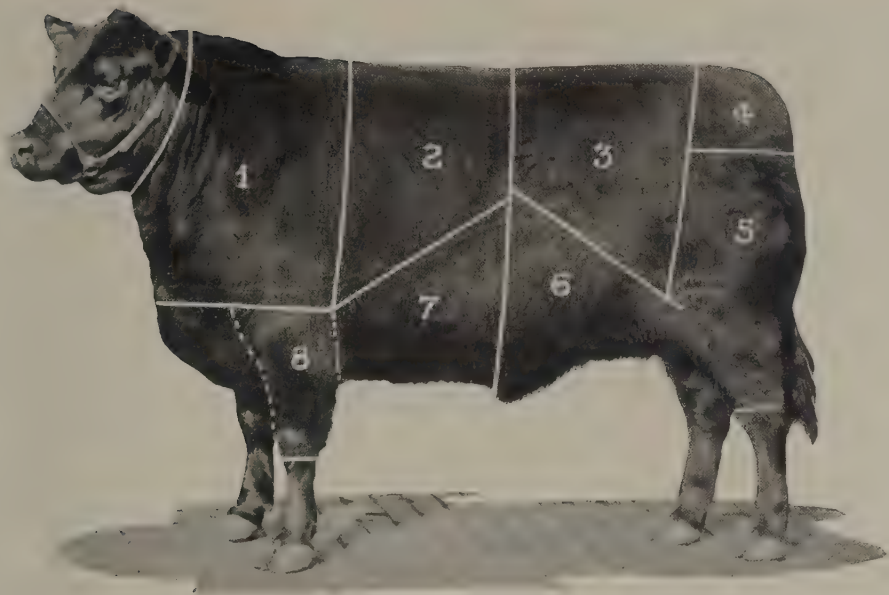
THE CATTLE CENSUS

The United States, with its total of around 65,000,000 head, leads the world in point of aggregate valuation.

Great Britain stands supreme in the per capita valuation of her insular cattle possessions, because of the comparatively small number of substandard cattle upon her farms.

Argentina is rich in herds, and since the erection of great *frigorificos* at Buenos Aires, and the entrance of American packers into that vast area of supply, exports largely to Old World markets.

Australia has also developed an important cattle-growing industry, and by resorting to improved English breeds has come into the possession of herds that contribute, since refrigeration became a



THE CUTS OF BEEF

1, The "chuck"; 2, the rib; 3, the loin; 4, the rump; 5, the "round"; 6, the flank; 7, the plate; 8, the shank. The plate extends forward under the shank and includes the brisket.

part of the equipment of British ocean-going freighters, to the Smithfield (London) market.

While Great Britain originated most of the world's best breeds of cattle of the beef-making types, her industrial development has so far outstripped her agricultural production, and her people consume so much more beef per capita than those of any other European country, that more of that product from foreign sources annually enters her seaports than those of any other nation.

The Englishman, like "Brother Jonathan," loves his good roast beef; but, unlike the latter, fails to grow enough to satisfy his own demands. In former years the United States shipped great numbers of live bullocks from the Corn Belt for slaughter at Deptford and Liverpool, but that trade is now practically a thing of the past.

Modern methods of refrigeration have enabled South American, Australian, and New Zealand ranchmen to cut heavily into the American export business in dressed meats for the British markets, the cost of production in the Southern

Hemisphere being so much below that of our own country that Chicago packers have been compelled to invest heavily in Argentina in order to hold a share of the regular transatlantic business.

PROVISIONING THE WORLD IN WAR AND PEACE

Continental Europe is not a large consumer of beef, but lamb, poultry, hams, bacon, and dairy products enter extensively into the dietary of the people. In America and Great Britain beef is a staple article on all bills of fare, and fortunately for our own country we have not only the great grazing grounds of the arid West, but the unmatched corn crop of the central valleys to admit of beef-making in America upon a scale not approached elsewhere in the world.

Argentina can grow the Indian corn, the greatest animal-fattening food known, and does so in moderate quantities, but will probably never equal the United States in its production.

Napoleon asserted that armies travel on their stomachs. The troops of the Entente Allies in the World War were the



Photograph from Kiyoshi Sakamoto

A JAPANESE BULLFIGHT

This sport in Japan is not attended by the risks to men and horses that accompany it in other lands (see pages 116 and 117). A Japanese bullfight is a combat between two bulls, horses are not used, and men only enter the ring to guide the progress of the fight.



© Meri La Voy

CUTTING OUT CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND: AUSTRALIA

The great plains of this island continent provide excellent pasturage for cattle and sheep. Although wool-growing is the more important industry, the exports of beet and hides amount to many millions of dollars annually. The white faces and red bodies of the animals shown in this picture reveal the blood of the English Hereford (see Color Plate XI).



Photograph by William R. Barbour

CROSSBRED PAMPAS CATTLE OF ARGENTINA

The owners of great *estancias* (ranches) have brought the original Spanish stock up to a modern beef standard mainly by the extensive use of Shorthorn and Hereford bulls imported from England and now bred in large numbers in Argentina. The Shorthorn is in particular favor. Brahman bulls have also been used to a comparatively limited extent for crossing purposes. "Once upon a time cattle were raised and slaughtered in Argentina solely for their hides and horns" (see text, page 1).

best-fed soldiers of whom history has record. Refrigerated, cured, and tinned meats from the United States supplied the solids of the "mess" that sustained the forces of Britain, France, and the United States during that eventful contest of physical endurance. The organization and the enormous resources and facilities of American packing plants alone made it possible properly to supply the Allied troops on foreign soil.

The vast quantities of beef forwarded regularly by the United States during the extended period of hostilities demanded strenuous efforts upon the part of American cattle feeders to meet this sudden, imperative demand; and the equally sudden disappearance of war-buying by the Allied governments was responsible for the financial distress that overtook Corn Belt meat makers, rangemen with large commitments, and the packers themselves, when the signing of the armistice precipitated wholesale liquidation in a war-inflated industry.

All had been operating upon a basis of high-production costs; lands had mounted

to valuations resting upon the insecure foundation of steers, hogs, and sheep at around \$20 per hundredweight, wheat at \$2, and corn at \$1.50 per bushel! Farm labor, owing to the draft, was cut short and help was almost unobtainable.

Sheer was the descent from apparent prosperity to adversity. The American cattle growers have indeed paid their share of the prodigious material cost of the conflict overseas, in hundreds of pathetic instances, by loss of lands, homes, and the savings of a lifetime.

The Far West cattle business will be years recovering from the passing of the tidal wave that first rushed prices up to abnormal heights, only to be followed by a recession to abysmal depths. Slowly the readjustment is being brought about, but this is a chapter in the economic history of a basic industry that cannot be fully treated here.

While beef among all Anglo-Saxon peoples is synonymous with brawn, and therefore contributes heavily to the fighting strength of their arms, it is of equal potency in the case of Anglo-Saxon labor



Photograph from Lieut. Col. Alfred Heinicke

MASTER AND MILCH COW: SOUTH GERMAN TYPES



Photograph by Crété

COWS IN THE KITCHEN

In parts of rural France and other continental countries it is not uncommon to see the farmhouse and stable built together. One of the cows in this picture appears actually to be standing in the kitchen.



© Charles J. Balder

"THE DRAGS," OR REAR END OF A TRAIL, HERD (SEE, ALSO, PAGE 680)

From the original Andalusian stock brought to the New World by the Spanish *conquistadores* sprang the vast numbers of Longhorns which roamed the plains of the Southwest a hundred years ago. As the business of cattle ranching developed during the past century, these native cattle were crossed with other breeds, improving the range stock to a marked degree.

in mills, mines, forests, factories, and fields. When to that we add the wealth of vitamins and vigor contributed by the dairy cow to infancy, youth, manhood, and old age by the milk, cream, butter, cheese, and other products, now available in a multitude of palatable forms, we may begin to comprehend the part played by cattle in the upbuilding and sustenance of nations.

GOOD BEEF FOR EVERYBODY

Unfortunately, the American public is altogether too indifferent as to the *quality* of the beef to be obtained from the average vender of meats. Aside from a comparatively limited demand for strictly prime corn-fed beef from certain clubs, hotels, and high-class restaurants in the larger cities, there is a very narrow outlet for the rich, finely-marbled beef which could be produced by American farmers in great volume if consumers would only insist upon having it. Consumers must learn the lesson that very lean meat is always tough meat, and that the muscular tissues of animals are only made tender and full-flavored by the presence of plenty of fat.

The Department of Agriculture has recently prepared colored plates for general distribution, illustrating the difference between good beef and the inferior cuts, and a general awakening upon the part of the American public in respect to this important subject would mean much to our farmers at this time. We have the breeds and we have the feeds, yet our people consume vastly more poor beef than good.

That is not true in the case of butter. The public would not stand for low-grade dairy products. Why are not housewives as particular as to quality in meat as they are in regard to butter? They have the remedy in their own hands, if they will only apply it. Insist upon better roasts, steaks, and chops, and they can be obtained. The finest in the world are produced here in our own country, and yet our feeders and breeders suffer losses constantly because the public puts up with almost anything offered in the way of fresh meats.

Reform in this direction lies at the

bottom of a more successful animal husbandry in the United States.

THE SONG OF THE BELL

Throughout immemorial ages there has existed between men and the Taurine tribes a most intimate relationship. The ministrations of the herds to humankind have been continuous and beneficent through all generations. Anything, therefore, that brings assurance of the nearness and safety of the cattle to the descendants of a nomadic ancestry arouses a certain elemental sense of peace, security, and comfort.

In that fact is found the psychology of a certain satisfying reaction registered by almost every human mind at the sound of cowbells tinkling somewhere in the distance, from across green fields, as darkness settles down upon the earth.

Those mellow notes, so dear to the memories of the rural-born, are not now heard so frequently as in the pioneer days of our country's history; but in the remoter farming districts, and, of course, in the Swiss Alps, one still may hear rustic harmonies as the kine take the homeward trail, their founts brimming from long midsummer days afiel.

WHERE "BOSSY" GETS HER NAME

Naturalists list cattle, buffaloes, and bison as near relations in the *Bos* branch of the animal creation. Hence the term of endearment frequently applied to the family cow. She is "bossy" by right of strictly scientific assignment. What we commonly call a Buffalo is not a Buffalo at all. His right name is Bison, and he has a cousin known as the Yak—he with the long skirt of dark-brown hair extending well down his short legs, seen in zoological gardens and menageries (see Color Plate III and text, page 50).

The real Buffalo (commonly Water Buffalo) is domesticated in the tropic East, and is a useful beast of burden in the Philippine Islands, India, and other hot regions of the Orient (see Color Plate V and text, page 51).

The Yak is a central Asian product, and in his domesticated state is thought by some to represent a cross of the wild Yak bull upon some type of domesticated cow of the Taurine tribe.



Photograph by Smith and Morton

A POLLED HEREFORD BULL

While it has been commonly accepted that the original wild cow was horned, there have long been well-defined races of hornless or polled cattle. Indeed, certain scientists contend that the polled type is the original *Bos taurus*. Hornless calves, known as "mooleys" or "muleys," occasionally appear in almost all of the improved horned breeds, and it is not uncommon for these mutations to reproduce their own peculiarity. This polled Hereford bull is a fine example of the hornless type of English "white-face" developed in the United States in recent years by systematic attention to the polled characteristic.

There is a recognized ancient relationship between the Gaur, the great wild ox of Asia, the Yak, such East Indian humped Bibovines as the Gayal and the Banteng, the various buffaloes, the Bison, and our cattle proper. If there be such a thing as a connecting link between the Bisontine and the Taurine (cattle) groups, some authorities maintain that it was probably the East Indian Gayal, or Jungle Ox, the native habitat of which was

the mountain forests east of the Brahmaputra.

The Gayals were forest rangers, avoiding the plains and valleys. They browsed off shrubs and tender shoots of trees and grasses. In color they were various shades of brown, with white markings on legs, bellies, and tips of tails. In size they were not unlike the common ox, and were not only docile under domestication, but so fleet of foot that the natives sometimes used them under saddle. The females yielded rich milk, and the Hindus would not shed their blood, holding them in the same veneration as the sacred Brahman cow (see Color Plate IV and text, page 50).

THE URUS AND THE CELTIC SHORTHORN

Aside from the Brahman breed, of remotest Indian origin, it is believed that all present-day types of cattle known in Europe and the Americas are descendants of two aboriginal races, one large and commonly known as the Urus, and the other the so-

called Celtic Shorthorn. The former ranged throughout western Asia, northern Africa, and practically all of Europe. It is said to have had a hairy coat, varying in color from black and dark brown during the summer months to gray in the winter. It had a white or grayish stripe along the back, and the ancient Teutons knew it as the Aurochs.

Cæsar in "De Bello Gallico" called the animal the Urus, such as he had known



Photograph by Charles J. Belden

THE END OF THE TRAIL

In the great stockyards of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and other centers the stockman finds a cash market for his cattle.

in the Hercynian forest, and described it as "approaching the elephant in size, but presenting the figure of a bull." Fossil remains indicate a height of six feet at the shoulder.

The widely distributed wild Celtic Shorthorn was decidedly smaller than the Urus and had a shorter face, but a longer and broader forehead. In color the Shorthorns were solid, shading from blackish brown to gray.

THE WILD WHITE CATTLE OF TO-DAY

Speaking broadly, our larger breeds of cattle are supposedly of Urus origin and the smaller of Celtic Shorthorn derivation.

The nearest kin to the Urus at the present time, according to most authorities, are the so-called Wild White cattle of Great Britain (see Color Plate VI), preserved, as a matter of scientific interest, upon various landed estates, as illustrated by the herds at Chillingham Park, Northumberland, the property of the Earl of Tankerville, and at Cadzow Forest, Lanarkshire, Scotland, seat of the Dukes of Hamilton. The lapse of centuries, however, has so changed these specimens that they approach their alleged forbears neither in color nor in size.

The Uri of the Continent were "commonly black or mouse brown," and this is held to explain the fact that the Wild



Photograph by H. A. Strohmeyer, Jr.

THE LOWING HERD WINDS SLOWLY DOWN THE LANE

These cows are "golden Guernseys," the adjective being applied because of the rich yellow color both of the milk and butter they produce and of their own skin. Channel Island farmers have always laid great stress upon the relationship between the color of the skin and the color of the butter (see text, page 86).

White cattle of the British parks not infrequently show black markings.

The Cadzow Forest breed has jet-black tips of horn, black tongues and muzzles, black hoofs and black hair at the knee-cap, and sometimes black stockings. The Chillingham cattle, on the contrary, commonly have red ears, and black spots in the skin are sometimes observable.

It has been suggested that the Uri of the present mainland, reaching northern Britain during times when the North Sea was probably a plain and in an age when only the lowlands had emerged from the ice sheet, in the course of centuries took on the white color usual to Arctic animals and birds to meet the conditions of a frigid environment. This, however, is mere surmise.

In their ancient habitats, the operation of the natural laws of environment and the survival of the fittest shaped wild

cattle types to meet their several requirements. Nature makes no mistakes in that respect.

FIRST STEPS IN DOMESTICATION

In the regions where man probably first brought cattle under subjection, the types available, in obedience to the laws just mentioned, were neither heavy-bodied flesh-bearers nor deep milkers. The quest for food and water called for activity and muscular development. In fact, shortness of leg, compactness of body, and a tendency to put on fat, distributed throughout the entire carcass—the distinguishing characteristics of our modern beef breeds—would have been distinct handicaps in primeval grazing grounds and forests.

Still, Nature apparently deemed it wise to provide some sort of storehouse in certain cases against a day of possible want.



© H. A. Strohmeyer, Jr.

"WHEN A FELLER HAS A FRIEND"

This happy young American is posing with a purebred Guernsey on a New York dairy farm. Many years ago one of the Empire State's county banks printed its notes in golden yellow as a token that from butter came the prosperity and riches of the community.



Photograph by Belle Johnson

BUCKET-FED BABIES

Dairymen commonly wean their calves at an early age, and as a result many of them are mothered in this way.

Hence, it is argued, the hump of the Indian cattle and the camel, and the fat caudal appendage of certain species of sheep.

As to milk flow, it is obvious that in a wild state none was needed beyond the requirements of the young. When man first undertook the domestication of wild cattle, the animals possessed only those characteristics demanded by their own existence, without producing a surplus for any other purpose.

Man was, for a time at least, content to accept the wild types as he found them; and in the early nomadic ages he followed the herd about in its instinctive search for food, just as certain North American Indians followed the Bison's migrations at a much later date in human history. The cattle did the work; man lived off their labors.

There came a time, however, when the nomads began to have local habitations. This called for arrangements whereby the

cattle could be maintained near by, without being compelled, or permitted, to wander far afield. Grasses for their use were conserved; forage necessarily provided. Man began to supply the herd with that which previously the cattle had to seek, as best they could, for themselves.

Better keep and a more limited range made for improvement, since all animals respond to generous feeding. This, therefore, was the beginning of greater capacity for supplying human wants. Then, by and by, it dawned upon the ancient herdsmen that it would be a good plan to try to control propagation in the interest of better conformation and increased production, and therein lies the genesis of modern stock breeding.

THE HERD WAS EXALTED BY ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Greek and Roman mythology abounded in bovine recognition. The Farnese Bull and other marbles, and the skull still used



© H. Armstrong Roberts

JUST A BITE BETWEEN MEALS: GUERNSEYS

Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, and Minnesota are strongholds of the Guernsey. Nearly a quarter of all the purebred representatives of the breed are to be found within the borders of the Badger State.



Photograph by J. Russell Morse

AGRICULTURE IN TIBET

The pair of Zos led by the woman are half-breed animals. They are a cross between the male Yak and female Zebu, and are much more docile animals than the purebred Yak, which is often surly and undependable and does not take kindly to the plow. After the land has been plowed and cross-plowed, it is leveled in the fashion shown here. While the woman leads the Zos, a man stands atop a plank which is dragged over the broken ground.

in architectural and interior mural decoration, indicate that in art, as well as in religious and other ceremonial rites, kings, priests, and men of great affairs—the rich, the poor, the mighty, and the humble in every walk of life—regarded cattle as a part of the national heritage to be exalted and preserved almost as a sacred trust.

The greatest sacrifice that could be made to propitiate the powers supposed to dominate the destinies of men was the offering of the most valued member of the herd. The Grecian urn, immortalized by Keats, depicted a familiar scene:

"To what green altar, O mysterious priest,
Lead'st thou that heifer lowing at the skies,
And all her silken flanks with garlands drest?"

In Egypt the cow was sacred to Isis. Gaily decorated cattle were favorite forms of gifts among the Latins, and Vergil represents Queen Dido as presenting to the companions of Æneas "twenty fine bulls, an hundred bristly boars, an hundred ewes, with each a well-fed lamb."

According to Aristotle, the dorsal-humped Zebus, the sacred cattle of ancient Hindustan, were found in Syria before the Christian Era, and Grecian sculptors gave a dewlap to their oxen that resembled that of the Zebu; but, aside from this, the Greeks depicted no other characteristics of the Indian breed. The Egyptians, as well as the Greeks, in their figures of the zodiac always outlined the conformation of the ordinary ox.

THE OX AT THE YOKE

The Hindus, Greeks, Egyptians, Romans, and Hebrews, all revealed affection for the herds inherited. Cattle were not then, as in these modern days, valued merely for what they could be made to yield in the satisfaction of human wants. They were made partners in the fêtes and gala celebrations. Crowned with wreaths, they were paraded as an integral part of triumphal pageants. They were, however, partners in work as well as play.

The ox was extensively used at the



Photograph from Keystone View Company

INDIAN WATER BUFFALOES IN THE JUMNA RIVER, NEAR DELHI, INDIA

These beasts will stand in the water for hours at a time with only their heads and backs showing.

yoke by the ancients, as he is to this day in various parts of the world, including our own northern New England States and in the southern Appalachian regions. The Greek poet Hesiod, in his "Works and Days," the oldest-known work upon agriculture, gave this advice as to the oxen on the farm:

"For draught and yoking together, nine-year-old oxen are best, because, being past the mischievous and frolicsome age, they are not likely to break the pole and leave the plowing in the middle."

Early maturity was clearly not a char-

acteristic of the Grecian herds. The same author preaches good care and "preparedness," as follows:

"The cattle should be kept in good condition, and ready for work, when the migratory crane's cry bespeaks winter's advent and the prospect of wet weather. Everything should be in readiness for this; and it will not do to rely on borrowing a yoke of oxen from a neighbor at the busy time."

The Hindus and Hebrews, by practice and precept, protected the ox from abuse by his owner. A Scriptural edict ran,



Photograph from Jonkheer J. Loudon

WATER BUFFALOES IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES

The plow being used to cultivate this muddy rice field consists simply of a forked stick tipped with iron as a blade, attached to a straight pole which serves as a handle. Although primitive, such a plow is best adapted to the peculiarities of rice culture. The miniature shocks in the foreground are young rice plants, which have been taken up by the roots from the nursery field and are now ready to be transplanted.

"Thou shalt not muzzle the ox when he treadeth out the corn."

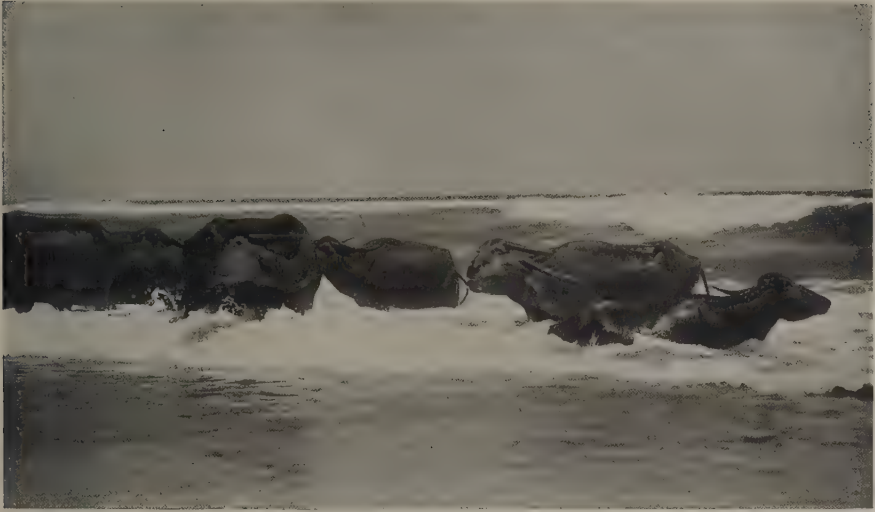
Roman writers were especially insistent on humane treatment of the ox: "The length of a furrow should not exceed 120 paces, or else that the oxen shall have a time for breath." The plowman is required to "shift the yoke, that their backs be not galled," and exhorted to "moisten their mouths with water, and to strengthen them with wine when suffering from fatigue." To destroy them wantonly was a punishable crime against the State.

In Biblical days worldly riches were

measured largely in terms of herds and flocks. The Roman word for "money" was *pecunia*, from *pecus*, cattle, and in all antiquity it is apparent that cattle were prized possessions.

The Scriptures abound in references to the reliance placed by the patriarchs upon their herds. When Jacob and his brethren were called by Joseph into Egypt, they were presented to Pharaoh as men whose "trade hath been about cattle from our youth even until now, both we, and also our fathers."

The ancient law threw every protection



© Wiele and Klein

WATER BUFFALOES IN THE SURF NEAR THE CITY OF MADRAS, INDIA

"The real Buffalo is domesticated in the tropic East, and is a useful beast of burden in the Philippine Islands, India, and other hot regions of the Orient" (see text, page 13).



Photograph by Clifton and Company

MILKING A BUFFALO

Many of the native tribes of India maintain great herds of Buffaloes for the sake of their milk and butter. Buffalo milk is very rich and makes excellent cheese, but it is thick and has a peculiar flavor that does not appeal to the average American palate.



Photograph by Plâté, Ltd.

THE COVERED WAGON IN CEYLON

around ownership: "If a man shall steal an ox, or a sheep, he shall restore five oxen for an ox and four sheep for a sheep."

TORCH-BEARING BULLOCKS EMPLOYED BY HANNIBAL

According to Livy, the ox played an important part upon one occasion during the Punic Wars. The Roman historian thus credits Hannibal with having effected the escape of his army from a well-laid trap set by Fabius Maximus for the destruction of the invading host: "Two thousand oxen, with lighted pine torches tied to their horns, were driven into the hills at night, thus presenting the appearance of a moving army." Under cover

of this diversion the Carthagenians slipped through the net!

In one of his most delightful sketches dealing with English characteristics, Emerson points out the intensely practical bent of the British mind and, among other illustrations of the way in which they manipulate things to serve their own purposes to the best advantage, says:

"The native cattle are extinct, but the island is full of artificial breeds. The agriculturist Bakewell created sheep and cows and horses to order, and breeds in which everything was omitted but what is economical. The cow is sacrificed to her bag; the ox to his sirloin."

One has only to see a record-breaking dairy queen, or a modern Christmas bul-



Photograph by Frank Scott

INFLATED CATTLE SKINS SERVE AS RIVER CRAFT TO THE HINDUS

lock, to appreciate the humor of the idea of a cow that has found herself turned into a mere annex to an udder of gigantic proportions, or of a fat steer that wanders about on short pegs supporting a mountain of meat!

The modification of the forms and functions of the leading types of domesticated animals through human intervention to meet various needs and differing environments was not made the subject of intensive study for many centuries. The story of Jacob's little trick upon Laban in the placing of the famous rods before the breeding cattle suggests, however, that

some attention was given by the patriarchs of old to attempts at prenatal control of the character of progeny.

The Romans were students of breeding types and the problems relating thereto, as reflected by Columella and various Latin writers. That attention was paid in Vergil's time to blood lines in the mating, and that the branding iron of our Western ranges is no new invention, are revealed by these Georgic couplets:

"Strait stamp their lineage with the branding fire;
Mark which you'll rear to raise another breed,
Which consecrate to altars, which to earth
To turn its rugged soil and break the clods."



© Underwood and Underwood

A BULLOCK CARAVAN NEAR SEOUL

The Peking Pike is a wonderful stone-ballasted, well-graded road extending across Manchuria and Chosen (Korea). It is probably older than the famous roads built by the ancient Romans and has ever been a highway of tremendous strategic importance in the East. Koreans are driving their cattle, laden with pine branches and other fuel, over the Peking Pass into Seoul.

Improvement looking toward more generous milk production antedated efforts at adding to flesh-making proclivities. A Biblical expression for a particularly favored land was one "flowing with milk and honey." Due to climatic conditions, the south Asian and Mediterranean sea-coast peoples have never been, and are not now, large consumers of beef. Milk and yoke-service were the objects specially sought in their cattle-breeding operations.

Modern Taurine history, up to comparatively recent years, centers along the shores of the English Channel. All of the world's most widely disseminated improved cattle types at the present time have been originated either in Great Britain, upon the continental mainland immediately opposite, or in the islands off the coasts of Normandy and Brittany.

With the single exception of the valuable contribution made by the Swiss, we



Photograph by Winfield Dudgeon

A HILLSIDE IN INDIA WHERE GRAZING COWS HAVE CREATED A VAST NETWORK OF PATHS

In some of the mountainous parts of India the slopes are so steep that the cattle have to graze most intensively to obtain sufficient sustenance. Where such search for food has been carried on for a long time, diamond-shaped systems of paths have been created by the cattle.

must credit to the British, Dutch, and French the great herds that now make up the pastoral wealth of Europe, the two Americas, and Australasia. To the British we owe practically all the breeds that best enable feeders to produce prime beef. To their neighbors of the Netherlands and the Channel Islands must be assigned a credit in the dairy world, the magnitude of which is reflected in the three words—Friesian, Jersey, Guernsey!

The Bretons and their cousins of old Normandy have not attained wide distribution of their useful cattle outside their own boundaries. Our North American cattle are practically all of British, Dutch, Swiss, and Channel Islands origin.

While milk was for ages the primary object sought by most keepers of cattle, the present perfection of dairy form and capacity is, as in the case of the beef and dual-purpose types, a comparatively modern development.

In no department of the animal breeder's art has achievement reached higher

levels than has been recorded in the case of the Jersey (see Color Plate XII), the Guernsey (see Color Plate XIII), the Holstein-Friesian (see Color Plate X), the Ayrshire (see Color Plate XVIII), and the Brown Swiss Cattle (see Color Plate VIII). Of these the black-and-white Dutch and the Channel Island groups are numerically the most important in the United States.

ENGLAND'S LOVE OF ROAST BEEF BROUGHT ABOUT NEW TYPES

The Ayrshire, Great Britain's solitary contribution to the special dairy division, has, however, gained powerful support in recent years (see text, page 109).

The English were not satisfied with milk alone. John Bull is too carnivorous by nature to be content with anything but the choicest of meats, and so he early set about the creation of the Shorthorn, the Hereford, the Aberdeen-Angus, and other breeds that cut rich beef in every part of the carcass (Color Plates VII, XI, XIX).



Photograph by Fred Bremner

TIBETAN TRANSPORT

The narrow rails of steel which dissolve distance have not yet scaled the heights of the Himalayas or penetrated the depths of all their valleys, and the hardy, though ill-tempered, Yak still constitutes the Tibetan transportation system.



Photograph by William Reid

WEST HIGHLAND COWS AND CALVES

These animals, often called Kyloes in their native land, have been made familiar to the outside world through the art of Sir Edwin Landseer. They are a small, rough-coated mountain breed, having long horns. The original Kyloes were mainly black, but lighter colors—dun, red, fawn (and an occasional white with black points)—have since been established and are now preferred. They are essentially a beef type, and when fattened in lowland parks and feedlots produce a fine, though small, carcass of beef.



Photograph by Charles Reid

A PEG-LEGGED BOSSY

This cow broke her leg when young, and the owner, not wishing to see her destroyed, had a veterinary surgeon supply a wooden leg. She goes about in the fields with the other cows in dry weather, but when the ground is wet she has to stay indoors, as the wooden leg sinks in the earth and she is extricated with difficulty.

It was not until Robert Bakewell of Dishley, a Leicestershire farmer of an inquiring turn of mind and possessed of rare reasoning faculties, began his experiments in blood concentration as a means of definitely fixing desired characteristics that modern beef-cattle breeding received its first great impetus.

This was during the reign of King George III, and it is characteristic of the high consideration given even before that era, as well as at the present moment, by British royalty, nobility, and landed gentry to the improvement of the domestic animals of the kingdom, that His Majesty took a deep personal interest in Bakewell's work.

The good example thus set percolated down through the whole fabric of citizenship to the farmer himself!

The Dishley experiments were carried on with a long-wooled breed of sheep known as Leicesters, and with a type of cattle at that date (1755) locally popular in Lancashire and adjacent counties, un-

der the name of Longhorns—so called because of their exceptional length of horn.

Bakewell's aim in the case of the Leicesters was not to increase the quantity or improve the quality of the wool, but to increase the amount of flesh in the carcass.

The principle that "like begets like" had long been accepted as a general truth, but Bakewell was the first to demonstrate that the close interbreeding of the offspring of animals possessing desired characteristics established a prepotency not otherwise attained. His object in the case of the Longhorns was the same as with the Leicesters—to produce a type carrying more flesh (and especially in the most valuable parts of the carcass) than the breed at that date possessed.

He sought beef, not milk, and by close mating of the progeny of animals selected because of their (as yet "unfixed") excellence in that direction, he accomplished his purpose. He found that breeding from close affinities tended to reduce size and



Photograph by A. Gaddis and G. Seif

A CARVING IN THE TEMPLE OF SETI I AT ABYDOS: EGYPT

Prince Amenherkhepshef and his father, Rameses II, are shown catching a bull for sacrifice. Such tail-twisting is still common among the Arabs of to-day, who accompany the "caress" with the shout, "Get up, sweetheart!"

vigor, and set up a certain delicacy of form which experience taught was favorable to the process of fat secretion, leading to earlier maturity than was the case with the unimproved prototypes.

Bakewell's contemporaries who were engaged in producing the flesh-bearing breeds naturally were quick to apply the new policy; and if it enabled a breeder to establish early maturity and heavy-fleshing propensities, by parity of reasoning it would enable breeders of milking stock easily to accentuate udder development. In short, the principle was universal in its application and was resorted to in almost every branch of animal breeding as a sure and swift means of establishing any desired characteristic.

DIFFICULTIES AND HIGH ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE BREEDER'S ART

There is truth enough involved in Emerson's whimsical reference to Bake-

well's work to emphasize sharply the artificiality of all "improved" breeds of animals. Such udders as are carried by our best modern dairy cows are unthinkable in the case of any normal specimen of the Bovine race. In a state of nature, no cow has any use whatever for the marvelous lacteal equipment fastened upon her by man's manipulation.

All cattle measuring up to the modern human idea as to what they *ought* to be are most assuredly *not* improved from the standpoint of the animals themselves. Hence the first thing that Nature undertakes to do for them, when man withdraws his supervision, is to begin restoring them to their ancient form.

An artist, modeling in plastic clay or conjuring with marble, brings forth a conception that the world acclaims a triumph. He deals, however, with his materials direct, and they respond instantly to his lightest touch, as he toils toward



© Asahel Curtis

A HERD IN THE FAR NORTHWEST

A cloud of dust rises as the cattle move forward on the floor of the Grand Coulee at the head of Steamboat Rock, formerly an island in the Columbia River.

a preconceived ideal. There is no resistance to his manipulations.

What, then, should be our estimate of the work of one who has first to conceive the figure in his brain; whose only tools are the laws of heredity, selection, inbreeding, outcrossing, and alimentation; whose only materials are flesh and blood, unapproachable except by indirection; who battles ever against the stubborn forces of atavism or reversion to ancestral forms; who seeks, and succeeds in producing, a creature pulsating with life, exquisitely fashioned, down to the minutest detail, not only a thing of beauty in itself—which artists try, sometimes with ill success, to reproduce on canvas or in bronze—but a creation that serves as well the highest utilitarian purpose?

The breeder of animals (or plants) directs the spark of life itself. The possibilities of his art are almost infinite.

CATTLE NOT INDIGENOUS TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

No trace has been found of the existence of native cattle of any type in North or South America. The Bison was the only bovine creature found by the Spaniards during their explorations, and it was not what they were looking for.

Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, treasurer of Narvæz's abortive Florida colony, and the first white man to cross the Continent of North America, was also the first to leave posterity a description of the Bison.

This explorer was shipwrecked in 1528 on the Texas coast, and after being enslaved by the Indians for almost six years, made his escape across Texas into Mexico (1535-6). Though he encountered no Bisons on his wanderings across this vast territory, being too far south, he had, however, met some of these strange animals probably near Matagorda Bay. Here, he says, the Indians "come up with the cows; I have seen them thrice and have eaten their meat." Then he goes on to describe the "cows," as to size, hair, and habit.

About 1540 Mendoza, viceroy of New Spain, acting under instructions from the Spanish Crown, organized an expedition to search for the fabled "Seven Cities of Cibola," said to be located somewhere in the north, beyond the Rio Grande. Glow-

ing tales of these had reached the ears of the king's representatives in what is now Mexico, and they determined to locate and, of course, exploit the reputed riches of those Indian capitals.

Francisco Vásquez Coronado, then governor of a province lying between the City of Mexico and the Californian Gulf, was chosen commander of the expeditionary force organized for this purpose, and, while disappointment, in so far as gold was concerned, followed his return after a prolonged absence, the fact remains that this proved one of the most important, besides being one of the most daring, explorations ever conducted upon this continent.

CORONADO'S "COWS"

Coronado proved to be the Columbus of the great uncharted sea of sand, sagebrush, and grassy, treeless plains that lie between the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the lower reaches of the Platte. He passed through central Kansas as far north as the present Kansas-Nebraska border.

The Seven Cities were found in what is now the Zuñi Indian country of western New Mexico; but instead of treasures of precious metals, only a group of primitive villages, populated by peaceful aborigines, who grew maize and beans and melons and possessed little that could excite Spanish cupidity, rewarded the invader's long march from central Mexico. They "make the best cakes I have found." That was about all that Coronado seemed to think distinguished them from other southern Indians he had known.

So, after securing a few trinkets as souvenirs of the "Seven Cities," he listened to what proved to be grossly exaggerated tales of wondrous wealth existing toward the east; and, not proposing to return empty-handed, if this could by any possibility be avoided, he made his plans for extended explorations.

First, he had a small party reconnoiter westward, just to make sure that he had not been deliberately misled. Then another proceeded as far as the Grand Canyon, after which the expedition set its course squarely toward the rising sun. This brought Coronado presently out upon the Llano Estacado of our old geographies, and there he found the Bison.



© J. E. Stinson

THE FINE ART OF SWINGING A LARIAT (SPANISH "LA REATA") AS EFFECTIVELY PRACTICED ON UNRULY STEERS

The picturesque cowboy life which added so materially to the romance of years past on the Western plains has not entirely disappeared.

Fortunately, Coronado and his associates prepared, after their return, a detailed account of the great journey, which was subsequently published in Spain. From this we learn that "the only roads are those of the cows," and that "the cows are as numerous as the fishes of the sea!"

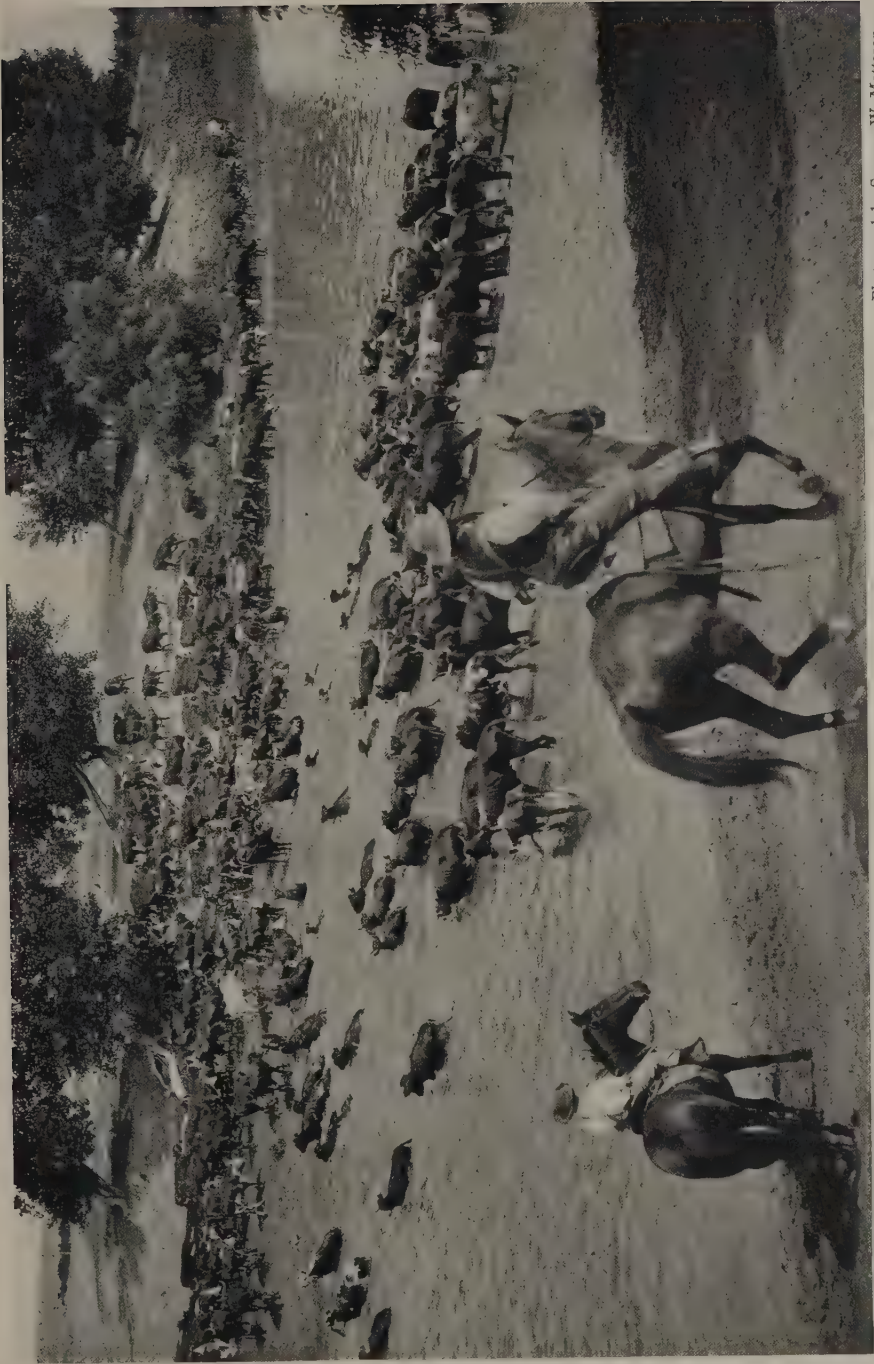
Thus the American Bison first comes conspicuously into the pages of our national history, and in this connection the account adds:

"There are bands of Indians who travel around with the cows, and do not plant, but eat raw flesh and drink the blood of the cows they kill; dressing themselves with the skins, and making little tents also of the hides."

COWBOY LAND

Cows are still in the region explored by Coronado, but not the cows of his time. They are not so numerous now as in the Bison days, nor as in the recent past. As a matter of fact, the red-with-white-face herds of Herefords one sees here and there as one whirls through the dry Southwest supply a more or less pathetic sequel to the greatest bovine epic of recorded history.

Behind those herds there is a story unparalleled in kind in any land, a story spectacular and dramatic, brimming with adventure and romance, replete with acts of heroism, as well as of crime, of fortunes quickly won and lost.



Photograph by Sumner W. Matteson

FORDING THE MILK RIVER: MONTANA

On this ranch the sombrero, bandana, "chaps," and lariat of the typical cowboy have given place to more modern headgear and suspender overalls.



THE HOUSE OF THE BUTCHERS' GUILD IN NUREMBERG, GERMANY
The great stone ox was placed over the entrance to the Fleischbank (Meat Hall) in 1599.

The cowboy and the old-time Western "cattle king," as once known on the range, have long since passed from view; but we must make a detour to attain perspective.

Great herds of Longhorn cattle moving slowly northward from the Rio Grande for the prologue! The dashing hero-villains of the "movies," in picturesque array! The perils of the long, long trail! The night-alarm and call to saddles, as strange sounds or shadows in the darkness start the wild stampede! The cowland "capitals," where six-shooters flourished as the bottle and the "deal" went round! The branding and the round-up of the beef! Midsummer's burning suns and drouth! Midwinter's blizzards! Wolves waiting for their turn! Bleaching bones of cattle! Gambling for big stakes against elemental forces—all of these are constituents out of which the story is woven.

The Spanish Longhorns were first taken to Mexico in 1521 by Governor General Villalobos, and were calves shipped from Santo Domingo, descended from the cattle brought from Spain to the West Indies in the years immediately following the voyage of Columbus. These must have been succeeded by other shipments, for in 1538 Mendoza reported that cattle, horses, and merino sheep, which he had imported from Spain, were in good condition.

The early Spanish explorers of the country north of the Rio Grande, including Coronado, Fray Marcos de Niza, and Oñate, took horses, cattle, and sheep into that region, and these were undoubtedly the first of their kind upon what is now our Southwestern range.

All writers agree that the original cattle stocks multiplied rapidly in New Spain. That they invaded at an early date the fertile coastal plain, with its mild, even climate, extending from the mouth of the Rio Grande up along the western shore of the Mexican Gulf, may be taken for granted; but it was not until the Spanish authorities undertook the development of that country through a colonization policy that we find authentic records. This was about the year 1810.

When Texas became one of the United States, in 1845, and governmental affairs became more stable, the importations of

first-class breeding stock, mainly Short-horn, from Missouri, Kentucky, and other cattle-growing States did much to improve the Longhorn. It is unfortunate that few of the early writers took the trouble to give the characteristics of the old Longhorn-Spanish stock. About the only description recorded is that "they were a wild, fierce breed, with huge horns, long legs, and worth little or nothing to their owners."

The Longhorns (see Color Plate XX) were peculiarly adapted to the task of leading the great advance into the higher western latitudes and out upon the arid grazing grounds of the Staked Plain. They possessed amazing energy and endurance and had what may be termed "cow sense."

When bands of mixed cattle were common on the plains and deserts of the West, it is worthy of note that the Longhorns led the herds in their migrations. These cattle felt the "call of the wild," had weather wisdom, and knew where to find grass and water. They were admirable mothers, and their calves, sired by "Durham" or Hereford bulls, were excellent.

AN EARLY "CATTLE BARON"

Whatever may have been their faults, judged by the standards of latter-day beef-makers, it must be said that the Longhorns not only served every purpose required of them at the time, but constituted the best possible material for use by those who first sought to put cattle ranches on the map of our new possessions.

The extension of United States authority over the Lone Star State and the discovery of gold in California in 1848 resulted in an influx of population and capital that soon exerted a stimulating effect upon the production of cattle throughout southern and north-central Texas, as well as beyond the Sierra Nevada. The herds began to be valued for beef, as well as for hides, horns, and hoofs; and thus the infant industry of cattle-raising in a commercial sense came into existence in the Southwest.

Richard King, who had been a steamboat captain during the Mexican War, engaged in the transportation of freights



Photograph by Clifton Adams

AN ELECTRIC MILKING MACHINE IN USE AT ONE OF THE DAIRY BARN OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME: WASHINGTON, D. C.

and supplies along the Gulf coast and up the navigable streams, was so impressed by the grazing possibilities of the region between Brownsville and Corpus Christi, Texas, that he obtained a tract of some 50,000 acres lying between the Rio Grande and Nueces River, which he at once stocked with horses and Longhorn cattle.

Upon this property in 1854 the headquarters of the once world-famous million-acre Santa Gertrudis Ranch was established and our modern American ranching had its earliest important exemplification.

Cattle and horses of the common Mexican types were purchased and roamed at will over the arid plain that had the brackish waters of the Nueces River for its northern boundary. In the meantime the proprietor made an outlet for his cattle by slaughtering them for their hides and tallow, which products he hauled to Corpus Christi, the nearest port on the coast.

The raising of cattle for their hides was so obviously a wasteful procedure that the attention of capitalists was drawn to the opportunity for profit afforded by such conditions. Before the outbreak of the Civil War two plants had been established near Rockport, Texas, at a place called Fulton. One was occupied mainly in canning fish and green sea turtle, but added a desiccating department for making beef extract. The other plant was the Coleman Fulton Packing Co., which packed beef in salt as pork is packed, but the main revenue was derived from corned beef. New York City capitalists, including "Commodore" Vanderbilt, are reputed to have had an interest in one or both of these concerns.

Captain King was soon joined in extensive cattle-grazing operations by his old companion in the coastwise steamship trade, Captain Mifflin Kennedy, who also acquired large holdings. Together they made rapid progress in their enterprises.

Numerous attempts were made to improve the quality of their herds, but little headway was recorded in this direction for many years. In the first place, there were no improved breeds nearer than the distant blue-grass pastures of Kentucky. Transportation was tedious and expensive, and, worst of all, it was soon discovered that Northern cattle taken to those Southern plains almost invariably succumbed to a fever the nature and origin of which were not understood at that time.

LONGHORNS WERE IMMUNE TO PLAGUE

The Longhorn thrived and multiplied untouched by the mysterious plague, but the Northern cattle either died or were left mere wrecks of their former selves. We now know that this was the work of the tick that infests the lowlands of the lower latitudes, against the toxins of which the native cattle were immune.

It was upon this same great Santa Gertrudis Ranch that the veterinarians of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry worked out in later years many of the problems relating to the so-called Texas, or splenetic, cattle fever (see page 41).

The early Mormon immigrants to Utah were instrumental in fixing the cattle stocks of that region, for these settlers took with them good milking cows, largely of Shorthorn blood. In the early eighties Utah still had many descendants of these valuable milch cows, and many a ranch was stocked with cattle bought in the Mormon settlements.

These animals had the habit of milking too strongly pronounced to be ideal range stock, as the cows frequently lost parts of their udders from having more milk than their calves could take, and they were such persistent milkers that they were apt to go into winter too thin in flesh. They were, however, ideal mothers for the creation of grade Hereford herds.

OVER THE SANTA FÉ AND OREGON TRAILS

On the Pacific coast the situation was somewhat similar to that in Texas. In the extreme south the Spanish stock still prevailed in its natural state, but a steady stream of settlers from the Middle West, seeking their El Dorado at the end of the Oregon and Santa Fé trails, had driven

many a beast of Shorthorn or Devon extraction across the Great Divide, where, under climatic conditions favorable to Northern-grown animals they had planted the seeds of substantial improvement.

Thus it came about that in both Oregon and California a start toward a higher standard had been made at a comparatively early period. In all these instances the cross of the Shorthorn on the Longhorn had increased the size, leveled the carcass, and improved the fleshing capacity of the cattle.

Texas has been well described as the hive from which swarmed the cattle that spread all over the region west of the Missouri River. Far removed from the devastating effects of the Civil War, the Texas herds increased, and the demand for beef for both armies added to their value. Then came the period of the trail herds to the north to reach the newly built transcontinental railroads.

BARBED-WIRE FENCING HAD ITS PART

So long as the Texas ranges were free and open to all comers, no general effort was made to improve the herds. About 1889, when the fight for "free grass" was lost, the State, which owned all its lands, began to issue leases or to make sales of land in large tracts, which the owners could inclose with barbed-wire fences.

Farsighted pioneer Texas cattlemen, like John Chisholm, Colonel Slaughter, Martin Childers, Burke Burnett, Ike Pryor, the Reynolds brothers, and many well-organized cattle companies, like the Continental ("Mill Iron") Co., the Matador, the J A (John Adair), the great Santa Gertrudis Ranch of Captain King, and last, but not least, the big Capitol Syndicate Outfit in the Panhandle (X I T), together with half a hundred others, not one of them owning less than 20,000 head of cattle, then began to breed up their herds.

Breeding was greatly stimulated by the demand for steers to stock up the open and unoccupied Northern ranges of Wyoming, Montana, Nebraska, and Colorado that developed so quickly after the late seventies.

The progressive ranchmen soon realized that it cost no more to raise a purebred than it did a "scrub"; the quieter, well-

bred steers ate no more grass and tramped out far less than did their Longhorn brethren.

When the Texas cattlemen awoke to the need of better blood, there arose at once the question of Texas fever and its deadly tick. As early as 1865 the records show that some mysterious disease followed the introduction of cattle from that State into States to the north. The trail herds that found their way across the plains to Abilene, Cimarron, Dodge City, Fort Hayes, and other shipping points along the new railroads in Kansas brought death to the local cattle.

Wherever the herds from Texas grazed across the Northern ranges local cattle died in large numbers. The Texans stoutly denied the charge that their cattle brought the disease, alleging that their stock was healthy, and that the losses were due to local conditions. So heavy were these, however, that the Northern stockmen took drastic measures to protect themselves. Trail herds reaching the Kansas State line were met by armed men, who refused the Texans passage across their ranges.

Not until 1891 was the cause definitely located, when Dr. Cooper Curtice, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, established the fact that a tick found on nearly all the cattle from Texas east of the 100th meridian, as well as on those of other Southern States below a certain line, carried the germs which caused the spread of the fatal fever. By a series of rotations in the use of pastures, the Government authorities began to clean up the Southern ranges with such success that the "tick line" has now been pushed far below the northern boundary of Texas and other Southern States, and eventually the whole region will be free from this disease.

"THE LAST OF FIVE THOUSAND"

Between the late seventies and the beginning of the present century the range cattle business had a marvelous expansion in the Northwest. In fact, during that period it reached its zenith and entered into a decline that culminated in the great financial debacle of 1923.

This development began with a heavy movement of Southern-bred "stockers"

into Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming, filling the Great Plains region to the point of overstocking. Grass was free and the business for a time proved profitable. Capital was available in apparently unlimited amounts. Cattle-ranching became invested with a glamour that attracted adventurous spirits, Old World capitalists, and all sorts and conditions of men.

For a time all went well. Then came the greatest catastrophe the industry had yet encountered, the bad winter of 1886-87, which brought the whole great Northwest gambling structure tumbling to the ground. It was a period of Arctic severity that all but wiped out many of the leading operators.

At the close of that winter "Charlie" Russell, later a noted animal painter, of Great Falls, Montana, who was then in charge of a big herd, was called upon for a report. He responded by drawing a picture which is to-day a classic in the cattle country. Underneath a solitary, emaciated steer, standing on a snow-covered mound and encircled by expectant wolves, he wrote, "The Last of Five Thousand!"

DRY FARMERS ROUT CATTLEMEN

Texas had plenty of cattle in those days for rehabilitation purposes, and capital came to the relief of the cattlemen, enabling them to restock. The business again entered upon a brief period of prosperity. The hardy white-faced Hereford had proved to be well adapted to the open range, and that blood to this day finds greater favor on the grazing grounds of the West than any other (see page 82).

During the period preceding this great disaster the entire Northwest, from the Missouri River on the east, the Niobrara on the south, to the Canadian line and beyond, was full of cattle, so full that the natural pastoral wealth of the region was fairly dissipated, due to overstocking, which inevitably heralded the decline of the industry.

Pastures were destroyed and settlers invaded the range—the advance guard of the army of dry farmers who in recent years have suffered so severely at the hands of implacable Nature. The latter, however, forced the big-herd owners to



Photograph by Clifton Adams

DEHORND HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN COWS AT THE U. S. SOLDIERS' HOME, WASHINGTON,
D. C., WAITING TO BE MILKED

These generous producers trace their lineage back through generations of pure-bred ancestors. Each cow upon entering the big barn proceeds immediately to the stall bearing her name. The herd supplies milk, cream, and butter for the approximately 1,300 men resident at the Home.

withdraw by creating a condition in which it was impossible to make beef. Cattlemen resisted the inevitable, but the handicap was insurmountable. A few surviving big herds sought safety temporarily behind fences on Indian reservations, but even they are now passing out of the scene.

This period saw the development of the fenced-pasture area on the Standing Rock and Cheyenne reservations in

North and South Dakota. Annual replenishment of these pastures was continued until 1923, when increasing overhead expense prevented the purchase of young cattle. Now it seems probable that the industry in the Northwest is to revert to a business of home breeding, under which the annual increase will be sold either at weaning time or at the yearling or short two-year-old stage.

Since the European war developments



Photograph by Donald McLeish

DRAFT OXEN OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO

Practically all the roads in this tiniest of republics, with an area of only 24 square miles, have terrific grades, and the draft animals are necessarily powerful.

have been rapid. Commercial cattle have all but disappeared from the Great Plains, except where enjoying security behind fences.

THE DAY OF "BABY BEEF"

In the mountain regions the small herd has multiplied, and will probably feature the next chapter in the history of the industry. It may mean fewer cattle in the aggregate, but probably more beef, in consequence of better breeding and care, and a shorter production or maturity cycle. The new Western cattle industry will not be on a purely speculative basis, as was the old.

Early maturing as a factor in profitable

beef-making has attained its greatest strides during the past 25 years. What was called the "behemoth bullock" was standard in the early days; now the pony steer has displaced it. The first International Live Stock Exposition carlot show at Chicago in 1900 presented hundreds of three- and four-year-old fat cattle. Now it is a display of yearlings, with a few two-year-olds.

In 1869 the display of Christmas cattle at Chicago included droves weighing up to 2,000 pounds. One has only to contrast these weights with the bulk of the show cattle now seen annually at Chicago to realize the enormous change that has occurred in market requirements.



Photograph by Camillo Schneider

HUNGARIAN OX TEAMS

It has been assumed that the Hungarian Ox is descended from the Giant Ox, or *Bos taurus primigenius*. He is large-framed, lean, and hardy, with great curving horns that sometimes measure full five feet from tip to tip.

The entire trend of beef-cattle production in the West has for 25 years been in the direction of "baby beef." The great old-time movement of Southern cattle to the Northwest is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Southwestern range-bred calves of choice stock are being shipped in increasing numbers into Corn Belt feedlots for a rapid finish to meet the demand for fat, light-weight carcasses. The day of the aged grass-fed bullock has apparently passed forever.

THE COMING OF CATTLE TO THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD

The first important shipment of cattle to New England was in 1624, from Dev-

onshire and adjacent counties, by Governor Edward Winslow, and this was followed up by subsequent importations consigned to "the Governor and Company of Massachusetts Bay." There is record also of the introduction into New Hampshire of some large yellow cattle from Denmark by Captain John Mason, and it is stated that 100 head of oxen of this type were driven into Boston in 1638, where they were sold for £25 per head.

The Connecticut River valley seems early to have attracted attention as a favorable field for stock-breeding, and it was near Springfield, Massachusetts, that William Pynchon, "the first American packer," began, about 1655, as a drover,



Photograph by Cr   

A FRENCH OX TEAM THRESHING MACHINE

to take his cattle to the Boston market; by 1670 he was forwarding winter-fed bullocks.

STALL FEEDING BEGAN WITH PYNCHON

Stall feeding, it is believed, originated in America with Pynchon's operations. The original market place in Boston was the spot where the State House now stands, but in 1742 it was removed to Faneuil Hall. During the American Revolution an extraordinary bullock, weighing 2,270 pounds, is supposed to have "furnished a dinner for General Washington and all the officers of the army at Valley Forge."

The Dutch brought Holland cattle into New Amsterdam and grazed them for slaughtering purposes. Prior to 1676 the killing was done in the city, below Wall Street, and on the Brooklyn shore. By 1694 some 4,000 head were being slaughtered per year.

In Pennsylvania the cattle industry was firmly established prior to the War of Independence, and Philadelphia became the leading seaboard market. Both Quakers and Germans took kindly to cattle feeding, and a lucrative trade with the West Indies was developed.

In 1783 Messrs. Goff & Miller made an importation of Teeswater (Shorthorn) cattle into Virginia that laid the foundations in the valley of the South Branch of the Potomac River for the great business of making beef from Indian corn and blue grass in the United States. Descendants of these cattle accompanied the great emigration from the Old Dominion over the Blue Ridge into the rich pastures of the Ohio Valley, and it was not long before well-fatted droves of fine bullocks were being driven across the mountains to the Baltimore and Philadelphia markets, returning handsome profits to pioneers of Kentucky and southern Ohio.

In 1817 Colonel Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky, observing in an English agricultural newspaper that a bull called "Comet," of Shorthorn production, had been regarded as so valuable as to command at auction the then great sum of 1,000 guineas, placed an order for an importation of cattle to be chosen from the best herds of that day in the Teeswater Valley. These arrived and proved prolific, their descendants providing much of the material in later years for an extraordinary expansion in cattle breeding throughout the Middle West.



© Asahel Curtis

A FOSTER MOTHER TO ELK CALVES IN THE OLYMPIC MOUNTAIN REGION,
WASHINGTON STATE

Kentuckians migrating into Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri took bulls of this blood into the heart of the Corn Belt.

Subsequent valuable importations into New York included those of Mr. Cox, of Rensselaer County; Samuel Hopkins, into the Genesee Valley, Major General Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany, and Charles H. Hall, a New York City merchant. Additional shipments into Massachusetts were those of Samuel Williams, a merchant then residing in London, who sent valuable breeding animals to his brother at Northboro, and Cornelius Coolidge, of Boston, who brought out cattle, the descendants of which were afterward sought in many States.

Colonel John Hare Powell, of Powelton, near Philadelphia, imported between the years 1822 and 1831 a large number of valuable Shorthorns that exerted far-reaching influence in later years among the herds of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Kentucky.

An organization of southern Ohio farmers sent one of their own members, Felix Renick, to England in 1834 to bring out

more breeding stock, and many valuable animals were safely transferred from Yorkshire to American pastures, proving a mine of wealth to the farmers of that period. Similar coöperative organizations of farmers were formed during the succeeding quarter century in Ohio and Kentucky, and large numbers of still better cattle were by this means made available in the central valleys of the Middle West.

It is interesting to note how perfectly all the various improved breeds now fit into their respective spheres. The place of the Shorthorn in bovine history is clearly defined. Outside of continental Europe it has rendered unequalled primary service in both North and South America. Its particular mission seems to have been the blazing of the trail for other types possessing outstanding adaptations to particular uses—beef-making as a business or dairying as a specialty.

There will always be scrub cattle found in the great spaces not suited to either intensive feeding for prime beef or for



Photograph by Charles J. Belden

ALL ABOARD FOR THE STOCKYARDS

Cowboys are loading range cattle onto the "livestock pullmans" that will carry them to the stockyards, where in short order they are converted into dressed beef.

highly organized dairying, and in that fact is found the perennial demand for the dual-purpose breeds. Under European conditions this field is occupied by such Continental types as the Normandys, Simmentals, Friesians, and various grades and crosses seen in Belgium, Germany, the Danubian regions, and northern Italy.

ADVENT OF GREAT DAIRY BREEDS

The Holstein-Friesians, Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss, Devons, and Red Polls are now conspicuous in every leading dairy State. Thousands of these have been transferred during the past four decades from Old World pastures to American farms, to the vast betterment of the national supply of dairy products.

The Department of Agriculture reports that in 1923 some 25,000,000 dairy cows converted various forage crops consumed into \$2,500,000,000 at the farm! Not only that, but the manufacturing of butter,

cheese, condensed milk, milk powder, and ice cream, together with the pasteurization and distribution of fluid milk for city consumption, added at least \$1,500,000,000 more to the retail market value of the dairy cow's contribution to the country's total wealth.

The farm value of dairy products is reported as equaling the combined values of the cotton, wheat, and potatoes grown that same year! And the dairy cow's popularity grows apace.

"THERMOS-BOTTLE" CARS

In the rehabilitation of Northwestern agriculture, now in progress, the claims of the milk breeds are finding widespread recognition, and the demand from that quarter is greater than the available supply of proved profit-producing cows. Friends of the industry find in that fact cause for some concern. Here, as in all other lines of animal husbandry, it is of first importance that foundation stock be

sound in body and efficient converters of foodstuffs into cash.

The recent perfection of that giant "thermos bottle," the glass-lined tank placed on automobile trucks, and later in still larger sizes in railroad trains, is introducing a new influence tending to redistribute the source of milk and cream supply for cities, lessening the advantage of the near-by product, with a growing tendency to equalize the difference in price between the so-called fluid milk territory and the more distant factory territory.

The great majority of the dairy cows in America are in the northeastern quarter of the nation. While the center of human population is in southwestern Indiana, the center of cow population is considerably east and north of this point. The greatest dairy development has followed that section of the country just north of the winter wheat area, lapping over into the northern edge of the Corn Belt area, where early frost frequently overtakes the corn crop.

A national survey of the cow population at the close of the World War disclosed that cows kept to supply cities with milk are owned in the territory tributary by rail to great centers of population, while those supplying the cheese factories, creameries, condensers, and milk-powder plants are located in the great central and northwestern parts of the United States and increasingly in all States.

The leading States in cow population, according to the latest census, are, in round figures: Wisconsin, 1,800,000; New York, 1,500,000; Minnesota, 1,200,000; Illinois, nearly 1,000,000; Iowa, 900,000; Ohio, just a few less, with Pennsylvania, Texas, and Michigan closely following.

PROMOTING AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY

The United States Government, through the Bureau of Animal Industry, safeguards the health of our herds, not only by the enforcement of restrictive or exclusion orders against the introduction of cattle from countries where contagious diseases are known to prevail, but maintains a rigid inspection of packing-house operations, and copes energetically and efficiently with all outbreaks of virulent communicable bovine plagues.

The formation of boys' and girls' calf

clubs in the various States has gone forward vigorously in recent years, and with far-reaching results in spreading the gospel of the value of good blood. The rising generations of the farm are everywhere vying with each other in keen contests, under expert guidance, as to who can obtain the best results.

The practice of selling surplus purebred pedigree stock or dispersing entire herds by resort to auction sales has become an established procedure, and such events attract the attention of all who are desirous of acquiring breeding animals upon the basis of honestly conducted public appraisal.

THE END OF THE TRAIL

The object of all breeders and owners of well-bred cattle is the banishment of the unimproved, unprofitable scrub that is everywhere in evidence.

In coping with the problems of farming in our country, increasing attention must be devoted everywhere to well-bred cattle. They are not, as many erroneously imagine, mere "playthings" for wealthy owners of landed estates.

Those who maintain fine herds mainly for the pleasure they derive from the interesting pursuit of animal breeding are rendering the country a most substantial service, for the herds thus maintained are really our most important nurseries of seed stock, which ultimately finds its way into the fertile fields of everyday, practical farm operations.

Improved breeds, as already shown, are in the highest degree artificial, as compared with their remote progenitors, and if, through lapse of interest in their perpetuation, they were to be thrown back upon their own resources, they would either perish outright or revert, within a small fraction of the time it has taken to bring about their evolution, to unimproved ancestral types.

An intelligent individual interest in their continued maintenance is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every citizen, whether directly concerned with agricultural prosperity or engaged in other occupations, all of which, at bottom, find support in the well-being of those who live upon the land.

In the succeeding pages we shall discuss individual types.

THE GAUR (*Bos gaurus*)

(For illustration, see Color Plate I)

Bos gaurus is the scientific name generally given to the most magnificent of the wild oxen of the tropical East, although there are probably two or three different species or varieties. In India it is commonly, though erroneously, called the Indian Bison. In Indo-China and the Malay States the name of Seladang (Saladang, Sladang) is often applied to these wild cattle. Sometimes they are referred to as the Aurochs, probably because of their extraordinary size and a supposed general resemblance to the so-called Aurochs (*Bos taurus primigenius*) of ancient Europe.

In view of the confusion that has arisen through the interchanging of the terms Urus, Aurochs and *Bos (taurus) primigenius*, it may be well in passing to state that there once existed in the Hercynian and Sarmatian forests what is supposed to have been the largest and fiercest of all quadrupeds indigenous to Europe proper—the wild *Bison Europæus*. There also existed another large animal distinctly not of the Bison group, but of *Bos taurus* classification, known to the Greek and Roman writers as the Urus (see, also, text, page 55). This animal was termed by the ancient Teutons Urochs, or Aurochs, the word being derived from *Ur* (a root found in many languages, and signifying original or old) and *ochs*, an ox.

The Greeks either borrowed the word Urus from the Germans or derived it from the same root *Ur*, used in the composition of their own word *taurus*.

In the course of time the error of confounding the European Bison with the Urus became so common that Pliny and Solinus both pointedly corrected it. Laurentius likewise says: "In Lithuania there are Bisons, Uri, and Elks; those are in error who call the Bisons Uri; for the Bisons differ from the Uri which have the form of an ox, in having manes and long hairs about the neck, in having a beard hanging from the chin and in smelling of musk."

In the Middle Ages Albertus Magnus and others fell into the error of confounding these animals, and several German writers applied the term Urochs or Aurochs, the real designation of their own Urus, to the Bison. Certain modern naturalists seem to have fallen into the same error. This being the case, it is obvious that the employment of the word Aurochs in any discussion of the ancient wild bovine types, not only of Europe but of Western Asia, is not in the line of accuracy from scientific standpoints. The expressions *Bos urus* and *Bos (taurus) primigenius* are interchangeable, and are not susceptible of misinterpretation.

The Gaur bulls often stand six feet high at the shoulder, and a few considerably taller ones have been reported. The males are of massive build, reaching a much larger size than any other species of the Bovidae. The females are in all proportions considerably smaller than the males.

The long, upstanding spines of the vertebrae produce an outstanding ridge above the shoul-

ders. The dewlap is small and inconspicuous, while the ears are proportionately large and noticeable. The tail is relatively short, the tufted end hanging scarcely to the hocks.

The horns of the bulls are massive and heavy, reaching a length of 30 to 39 inches, with basal circumferences of 15 to 20 inches, and are yellowish or greenish in color, with black tips, upward curving and decidedly flattened at their bases.

There is a "high convex ridge on the forehead between the horns," which extends forward, making the upper part of the face bulge out, thus causing the profile to give the impression of a dish-face.

As the bulls reach old age their color becomes dark brown to black, the crown of the head remaining gray. The lower part of the legs is entirely white, and for this reason they have been referred to as the "white-booted cattle."

Gaur cows are lighter in color than the males and are reported in some cases to show a tendency toward redness. It has been noted that the calves have a brown or dark stripe extending along the median dorsal region.

Sports writers grow more enthusiastic over the Gaur than over almost any other animal. They have a stately and magnificent carriage. "The enormous size of the bulls, their fine proportions, noble head, grand incurving, olive-green, black-tipped horns, blue eyes, and the short, sleek olive or blackish-brown coat of both sexes, all combine to render it the superb and peerless member of the ox tribe." Although he considers it a very fine animal, Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, who has recently hunted the Gaur in Mysore, is not sure that he would give it precedence over the African Buffalo.

In small herds, the Gaur ranges throughout all the larger forested parts of India, up into the lower reaches of the Himalayas, into the higher regions of Assam and Burma, throughout the northern parts of the Malay Peninsula, and over into Indo-China. It is not found in Ceylon.

While roaming widely, the Gaur holds to the brush or jungle, and has the reputation of being the most alert and cunning of all the animals of the chase. The bulls are not pugnacious unless wounded or brought to bay, when they become most dangerous and formidable. They are even reported to have met the tiger in close matches.

Only a few Gaur have ever been reported as domesticated, and these only partially so by the semiwild hill tribes in eastern India, where they associate with the Gayal (*Bos frontalis*), which has long been more or less domesticated. In fact, the Gayal and Gaur are closely related and were formerly classed as belonging to the same species.

In the Malay Peninsula the Gaur (Seladang) is classed by naturalists as the variety *B. gaurus hubbachi*. There they resemble the Gayal as much as they do the Indian Gaur. Since it is known that captive Indian Gaur cross with the Gayal in the hills of eastern India, it is not unlikely that there are all kinds of connecting varieties, hybrid for various characters, between the two. The Burmese Gaur (*B. gaurus readi*)



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Painting by Edward Herbert Miner

GAUR (*Bos gaurus*), THE NATIVE WILD OX OF EAST INDIA

is also most likely a hybrid complex between the Gaur and the Gayal or some other group with which it crossbreeds.

It must be kept in mind that few, if any, of the species or races of cattle are sharply delimited, as they have wide ranges of crossbreeding. In fact, it appears that there are very few species or breeds of cattle that do not crossbreed with most others.

THE BANTENG (*Bos (Bibos) sondaicus*)

(For illustration, see Color Plate II)

The Banteng, or Banting, sometimes called Sapiutan, inhabits Java, Borneo, the Sunda Islands, the Straits Settlements, and southern Burma, where it is known as the Tsaine, or H'saine (*B. sondaicus birmanicus*). Its range also extends into India on the west and into Indo-China on the east. It is distinguished by a conspicuous white rump, and the lower legs are white below the hocks. The bulls are black, except that the Tsaine in Burma is rufous fawn. The cows and young are rufous, the calves having a brown stripe along the back.

There are many tame Banteng, and in the Lesser Sunda Islands they are reared in considerable numbers and exported to Singapore, where they furnish the principal beef supply.

The Banteng is frequently referred to as a local race of the Gaur of India (see page 48). It is somewhat smaller and the head is long and more slender. The horns are less angular and sharper and the dorsal ridge is not so prominent. The Banteng has a large dewlap, as contrasted with that of the Gaur. It sometimes reaches a height, at the shoulders, of five feet. One specimen was reported as being five feet nine inches high at the withers. The tail hangs considerably below the hocks.

In addition to other resemblances, the calves of the Banteng have almost the same kind of dark-brown stripes down the back as do the young of the Gaur. In eastern India, where it is commonly domesticated by the semiwild hill tribes, the Gayal crossbreeds with the Gaur and the Banteng. As a matter of fact, the three are very closely related and, with their several varieties, make an almost continuous series with the Zebu, or Brahman (*Bos indicus*), on the one end and the extinct Aurochs (*Bos taurus primigenius*) on the other.

According to Rüttimeyer, as interpreted by Lydekker, the Zebu was derived from an Indo-Malay group of cattle and most probably from the Banteng itself.

Much confusion exists in many accounts as to whether the Banteng belongs to the Gaur or the Gayal group. It has comparatively longer legs than the Gaur and is, therefore, less likely to climb over rocks and up steep hills, being more restricted to the plains. The domesticated Banteng breeds freely with the Zebu.

THE YAK (*Bos (Poëphagus) grunniens*)

(For illustration, see Color Plate III)

The wild Yak, indigenous to the highlands of central Asia, belongs to the Bisontine group of the Bovine creation, and in common with other

Bisons his voice resembles the grunting of swine; hence naturalists have fastened upon him the designation *Bos* or *Poëphagus grunniens*. In his wild state his habitat was chiefly the high mountains separating India from ancient Tartary.

In his domesticated state the Yak is regarded as a cross between the wild Yak and some bovine type of Taurine derivation. There is a well-recognized relationship between the Gaur, the great wild ox of Asia, the Yak, such East Indian humped Bibovines as the Gayal and Banteng, the various Buffaloes, the Bison, and cattle proper.

Herds of wild Yak have occasionally been found at altitudes of more than 16,000 feet in the Himalayan heights. The domesticated variety is the trusty servant, not only of the Tibetans, but of tribes inhabiting Kashmir and Mongolia, being valued as a beast of burden as well as for its rich, yellow milk. The skin is often used for clothing among the Tibetans.

Its extraordinary growth of hair—a legacy of a hardy, high, snow-covered-mountain-ranging ancestry—is perhaps the Yak's most distinguishing characteristic. It grows so luxuriantly over the shoulders as sometimes to be mistaken for a hump. Rugs and strong cloth are woven from it, and the long-flowing tail is put to various uses, as, for instance, the "chowries" or fly-flaps of India.

A most interesting experiment is being carried on by the Department of Agriculture of the Canadian Government in crossing the Yak upon domesticated cattle. Hybrids partaking of certain characteristics of both parents are now coming to maturity and will be subjected to further crossing. This experiment was suggested by the successful mating of Bison bulls with domestic cattle, as carried out in Kansas some years ago—the progeny being called "Catalo."

BRAHMAN (ZEBU) CATTLE (*Bos indicus*)

(For illustration, see Color Plate IV)

Over much of Asia and Africa is found a type of cattle presenting certain marked differences from the cattle of America and Europe. These differences are characterized by a fleshy hump above the shoulders, an extreme development of loose skin along the entire underside of the neck, and a similar pendent condition of skin about the navel, more especially marked in the males; a short, steep rump and comparatively long legs.

The head is long and narrow, from the sleepy-appearing eyes to the muzzle; the ears are very long and often are carried in a drooping manner; the horns differ widely, according to sex and breed, but with the males they are usually very large and long. The color of the hair, which is short and fine, ranges through various shades of gray to brown. The hoofs are black and the skin color ranges from brown to black, according to breed.

These humped cattle have long been known in Europe under the name of Zebu, although, according to Lydekker, how the word originated

and by whom it was first employed in literature have not yet been determined.

The native home of these cattle has been assumed to be India, and there they are kept in large numbers, where they are used as beasts of burden and for meat and milk. White bulls of the breed are regarded as sacred by the Brahman caste of India, being associated with their Hindu divinity, Brahma.

There are many different breeds of these cattle in Asia and Africa. They vary in size, development of hump and pendent skin, form and size of horn, and color. These breeds derive their names from the localities in which they have been bred and developed. However, they do not show the careful breeding characteristic of the improved breeds of America and Europe.

The Zebu of India has been introduced into the United States under the name of Brahman, which has been officially adopted as the preferred form by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Brahman cattle have long been familiar at circuses and in zoölogical gardens, but the first recorded importation to America was that of Dr. J. B. Davis, of South Carolina, in 1849. Following this, from time to time small importations were made to the south and southwestern United States. In 1906 A. P. Borden imported 51 head from India to the Pierce Estate, in Wharton County, Texas. During the last quarter of a century especially, Brahman cattle have been crossed in a limited degree, on other cattle in certain herds along the Gulf coast of Louisiana and Texas. Through crossing, the hump has been more or less removed and the value of the crossbred carcass for beef is much improved over the parent Brahman stock.

Advocates of these cattle and their crosses in the United States especially emphasize their freedom from ticks and southern fever and their ability to withstand heat and drouth in a very hot climate. A Brahman Cattle Breeders' Association was organized in Texas in March, 1924.

PODOLIAN CATTLE

In a district of southwestern Russia known as Podolia (Podolsk), and in Hungary, we find a breed of cattle known by the name of Podolian. In Hungary it is also termed the Gray or White Hungarian. It has been assumed that these animals are descended from the Giant Ox, *Bos taurus primigenius*. In 1903 Professor Charles Monostori, of the Royal Hungarian Veterinary School at Budapest, wrote in *The Breeder's Gazette* that the breed was 1,000 years old and was extensively bred in Hungary.

The following are the essential features of the breed: The typical animal is large of frame, lean and robust, narrow-chested, heavy of dewlap, and long of leg. The color is a light or dark gray. The horns are the longest among existing breeds of cattle.

Mature cows stand about 56 inches high at the shoulders, and bulls at 60 inches, the former weighing about 1,200 pounds and the latter 1,850 pounds. The Podolian is naturally very active

of foot, and hence is most highly regarded for draft purposes.

In milk production the breed ranks as very inferior, although a number of breeders have brought marked improvement in this respect, and cows have been known to produce in a year 2,000 quarts of milk testing 2.6 per cent fat. These cattle are extremely healthy and epidemic or contagious maladies among them are not known to have occurred.

Lydekker states that this breed, which ranges through Hungary into Turkey and southwestern Asia, is represented by two strains, one characteristic of Hungary and the other of Transylvania. In both types the bulls have the general pale-drab color of the short coat, relieved by black markings on the muzzle, dewlap, and certain other parts of the head and body, and the black tail tuft, while the lower portions of the legs show more or less white.

The horns of the bulls, which are beautifully shaped and symmetrical, are long and somewhat doubly curved, with an outward, upward, and finally backward direction; they are black toward the tips, but elsewhere grayish white. Those of the cows are much more slender, with a more pronounced backward inclination at the tips. Longest of all are those of oxen, which may measure fully five feet from tip to tip.

The bulls of the Hungarian strain are heavier animals, with a fuller dewlap than those of Transylvania.

In Italy, especially in the district about Rome, one will see large, silver-gray cattle, with great horns, muscular and lean of flesh, commonly used for draft purposes. These are known as Roman or Campagna cattle, and, although bred for many centuries in that country, they are no doubt closely related to the Podolian.

THE INDIAN (WATER) BUFFALO (*Bos bubalus*)

(For illustration, see Color Plate V)

In the wild Indian (Water) Buffalo, from which the domesticated Buffaloes are supposed to be descendants, the male is distinguished by a greater proportionate length of the head, the profile of which is nearly straight. The center of the forehead is distinctly convex. The sockets of the eyes in the skull are very large and the nasal bones are of considerable length. The ears are comparatively small, with relatively small openings, and the fringe of hair on their edges is thin.

The long, triangular, flattened, transversely wrinkled horns are very prominent. "They taper gradually from root to tip and generally curve regularly upward, outward, and a little backward from the line of the face in nearly a single plane, the tips bending inward and slightly forward" (Lydekker). There is another type in which the horns extend directly outward and turn up only near the tips. The horns of the cows are relatively longer and thinner and not so strikingly triangular as those of the males, and they point more straightly outward.

The color of both sexes is black or ashy,



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BANTENG (*Bos sondaicus*), THE NATIVE WILD OX OF THE MALAY PENINSULA



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Painting from life by Edward Herbert Miner

YAK (*Bos grunniens*), THE NATIVE WILD OX OF TIBET

and below the hocks they may be light gray to white. Some individuals are nearly dun, probably due to an admixture of a dun-colored variety from northern Assam. They never have a thick coating of hair and the old animals become almost bare.

The males are reported to reach a shoulder height ranging from five to six feet, though one experienced hunter, General Kinloch, doubts if they ever reach a height greater than five feet four inches (sixteen hands). One individual, which was five feet in height from the shoulders, had a length of nine feet seven inches from the nose to the root of the tail, the tail measuring three feet eleven inches, and the girth of the body was eight feet three inches.

The true wild Indian Buffalo is found mainly in the neighborhood of swamps, in tall-grass jungles. It is not found in a truly wild state in any other country than India. It inhabits the plains near the Ganges and Brahmaputra and up into the foothills of the Himalayas, and occurs near the coast in Midnapore and Orissa, and in the eastern portions of the Central Provinces, and in northern Ceylon.

The herds found running wild in Burma and in the Straits Settlements are supposed to have descended from animals that escaped from captivity. The Buffalo is not now found in the real wild state west of the Indus, but in the pre-Christian Era it appears to have ranged over into Mesopotamia, according to Durst. However, even if the Buffaloes of Egypt and northern Africa did originate from the wild Indian form, they may not have been derived from the ancient Babylonian wild Buffalo, but from later importations of domesticated breeds from India.

About the same degree of obscurity shrouds the origin and distribution of the various breeds of Buffaloes in Asia and Europe as that which conceals the beginnings of domesticated animals in general. Even in India there are at present many more or less well-defined local breeds distinguished by variations in build, size, horns, and other characters. None of these breeds, however, differs from the wild type so much as do the many breeds of Western cattle.

The wild Indian Buffalo is found mainly in the tall-grass jungles, usually where there are swamps, though it may be found in the more open country and occasionally even in the forests. The grass in the normal habitat grows so tall that herds of Buffaloes have tunneled, as it were, through it. The hunter may approach within a few feet of an animal or herd and not get a glimpse.

The Indian Buffalo, according to Lydekker, feeds chiefly on grass, in the evening, at night, and in the morning, and generally lies down in high grass, not infrequently in a marsh, during the day. It is by no means shy, nor does it appear to shun the neighborhood of man, for it commits great havoc among growing crops. Sometimes a herd or a solitary bull will take possession of a field and keep off the men who own it. In fact, Buffaloes are by far the boldest and most savage of the Indian Bovidae.

Tame as well as wild Buffaloes spend much time in the water. It is supposed that, because

they do not appear to perspire to any great extent, immersion in water or the frequent wetting of the skin functions in regulating the heat of the body. However, it is observed that the tame Buffaloes, not only of India, but of all the Orient, are often worked for long hours in the heat and without a bath.

Water Buffaloes are widely distributed in Asia and Europe, are used as beasts of burden, and furnish both meat and milk.

CATALO

The word Catalo (Cattalo) appears to have been first proposed by C. J. (Buffalo) Jones, who was born in Bloomington, Indiana, in 1844 and died in Topeka, Kansas, in 1919. "The new animal I called the Catalo," he says, "cat for the first letters of cattle and alo, the last letters of buffalo." This is the way it is frequently spelled in the dictionaries, though Colonel Charles Goodnight and some writers have used two t's, making it Cattalo (sometimes Cattalow). The term is usually applied to any of the grades as long as they trace back, however remotely, to the Buffalo.

The name Catalo appears to be reserved for the hybrid offspring from crosses of the American Bison, or Buffalo (*Bison (Bos) americanus*), on cattle (*Bos taurus*). The very fact that the Bison and cattle cross and produce fertile offspring raises the question as to the propriety of placing the two in separate genera or even separate species. The cross has been made by C. J. Jones, Colonel Charles Goodnight, of Texas; Mossom M. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Ontario, Canada, and by the Canadian Government.

It appears that both sexes of first hybrids have resulted from some of the crosses, but Colonel Goodnight has always insisted that male first hybrids have never been born alive in his experiments. It is not due to the hump, or size, but probably to some physiological feature that the male hybrids do not usually survive the period of birth.

Neither Colonel Goodnight nor Buffalo Jones kept dependable records of their experiments. It cannot even be determined, from their statements, who first succeeded in securing a Catalo. Jones began at some time after "having lost two-thirds of my domestic calves by a severe blizzard during the winter of 1885-6." Goodnight's first two hybrids were born in 1888.

It is not improbable that Bison and semiwild cattle had crossed previously. There are anecdotal accounts to the effect that even in Revolutionary times Buffalo-cattle crosses were made. However, on account of the difficulties of mating and the frequency of failure during gestation, it is not likely that extensive crossbreeding occurred.

The crossbreeding of the European Bison (*Bison (Bos) bonasus*) with cattle has been effected in the Halle Zoological Gardens, and elsewhere in Germany, and at one of the Russian Government experiment stations in the Crimea.

Great honor is due Colonel Goodnight and Buffalo Jones for their enterprise and sacrifices

in demonstrating the feasibility of such cross-breeding; but it appears that Mr. Mossom M. Boyd, beginning in 1894, carried out and recorded the nearest approach to a scientifically adequate experiment. Lately, Mr. Boyd's stock has been obtained by the Canadian Government.

According to Mr. Boyd, in 102 successful impregnations of cows by Buffaloes, there were 63 abortions and 39 births. Of the 39 births, 6 were males, only two of which survived over 24 hours, and the one that became adult proved sterile.

Mr. Boyd used several breeds of cattle, and he tentatively summed up the dominance, or recessiveness, of the respective characteristics in the first hybrids as follows:

Dominant: whole body color of Buffalo (usually); the white face of the Herefords; the polled head of the Angus; the hump of the Buffalo (modified); width of the hind quarters of the beef breeds; the width in front of the beef breeds; the hair or fur in length and quality (intermediate); the voice of the Buffalo. The hybrids do not become bare by shedding hair, as in the case of the Buffalo.

Of 10 hybrids examined, 9 had the 13 ribs of cattle and one 14, like the Buffalo (this one died early). The first hybrids are superior as beef animals, becoming very large and cutting large portions of the choicest meats.

As potent hybrid males are not born, further breeding of the hybrids begins by breeding back to either Buffalo or cattle males. There is considerable infertility among the hybrid cows and they produce comparatively few potent males. However, after two or more crosses back either way, the matter of the sexes appears to even up.

However difficult the work and slow the progress, Buffalo characteristics are now scattered far and wide in the herds all over North America and even in Europe. It is entirely probable that successful breeds of the future will owe some of their success to these characteristics. That this has been the method, to a large extent, by which breeds of domesticated animals have been developed is altogether likely.

WILD WHITE (OR PARK) CATTLE

(For illustration, see Color Plate VI)

The ancestry of our improved breeds of cattle, such as one commonly sees in North America and Europe, has been attributed to several different sources. Important remains of two types that existed in prehistoric times have been found in considerable numbers in England and Scotland. One type, termed the Urus, or Giant Ox (*Bos taurus primigenius*), that stood about six feet high at the shoulders, existed in the early Stone Age, while a much smaller form, *Bos longifrons*, frequently referred to as the Celtic Ox, existed in the late Stone Age and was intimately associated with primitive man.

The remains of *Bos longifrons* have usually been found associated with human habitations, indicating domestication, even as late as the Roman occupation of Britain. Skulls of these cattle have been found in which were embedded stone celts or spearheads.

The nearest connecting link we have with these prehistoric forms are the Wild White, or Park, Cattle, as they are now coming to be known. Some authorities regard them as descendants of the Urus, while others consider them more directly related to *Bos longifrons*. The theory has also been advanced that they may be descended from cattle brought from southern Europe by the Romans and left to shift for themselves when the invaders were driven from England.

For centuries herds of Wild White Cattle have occupied certain parks and forest areas in England and southern Scotland. Hector Boece in 1527 wrote that in the great Caledonian wood there were bulls of the purest white, and that "they wer mair wild than ony uthir beistes."

There are at the present time five herds of Wild White Cattle descended from the original type that roamed in the primeval forests of Great Britain, as follows: At Chillingham Park, in Northumberland, and at Chartley Park, in Staffordshire; Cadzow Park, in Lanarkshire; in North Wales, at Vaynol Park, near Bangor, and at Lamphrey Court, in South Wales.

The Wild White Cattle are generally small, the dead weight of bulls at maturity being 500 to 600 pounds. While the general color of the hair is white, J. Storer, in his standard work on this breed, states that in all the herds the tips of the horns, the muzzle, the circle around the eyes, and the hoofs are black. The ears are either black or brownish red inside and more or less of the same color on the outside. Sometimes small dark spots occur about the neck and over the ankles.

In general form this is a beef type, but the quarters are thin and muscular. The coat is long and shaggy, and especially so over the top of the head and neck of the bull. Its disposition is distinctly wild where uncrossed with domestic cattle, and it quickly retires at the approach of man and seeks more inaccessible parts of its park home. While most of the known herds of these cattle have been horned, polled herds have also existed.

The most notable of the herds of Wild White Cattle is that of the Earl of Tankerville at Chillingham. It became famous through Sir Edwin Landseer, whose painting, "The Wild White Cattle of Chillingham," is one of his masterpieces.

This herd is kept in a park of about 1,100 acres, where for a long time the cattle have reproduced without the supervision of man. In 1919 the herd numbered 56 head. Some experimental work was begun here in 1875, crossing wild cows with purebred white Shorthorns, which resulted in cattle producing very superior beef. A line of crossing was continued whereby the fifth-generation cows descended from the Wild-Shorthorn cross were registered in Coates' Herd Book as Shorthorns.

A Park Cattle Society was organized in England a few years ago to preserve existing herds and to promote their purity. In 1919 the society published the first volume of a Park Cattle Society Herd Book.



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BRAHMANS (ZEBUS) (*Bos indicus*), NATIVES OF INDIA



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WATER BUFFALO (*Bos bubalus*), A NATIVE OF INDIA

Painting of an life by Edward Herbert Miner

THE SHORTHORN

(For illustration, see Color Plate VII)

Standing at the head of all dual-purpose breeds, in point of distribution, is the Shorthorn, an English type originated in the counties of York and Durham, in the valley of the River Tees and contiguous territory; hence one of its early designations as the "Teeswater breed."

The Shorthorn may be solid red, red with white markings, white or roan; in fact, it is often referred to as "the red, white, and roan." Aside from its old-time competitor, the English Longhorn, which it long ago eclipsed in popularity, the Shorthorn is the only breed that throws the roan color, a fine intermingling of the individual red and white hairs.

The roan varies in shade from what is called red-roan to very light roans, verging on pure white. A roan coat, therefore, is as distinctive an index of the presence of Shorthorn blood as the white face is commonly indicative of a Hereford cross.

At one time in America the Shorthorn color most sought was the solid red. During that period white bulls were simply unsalable and the roans were discriminated against. This grew out of the fact that western ranchmen disliked the light colors for their particular purposes, and as the demand for Shorthorn bulls from the range was one of the mainstays of the trade, breeders naturally responded by maintaining red bulls in service in the pedigree herds from which the range country originally drew its supplies of breeding bulls.

This was a distinct disadvantage to the breed, as it limited the selection of sires at a time when recourse to all the best material within the breed was most required. Fortunately, in the old country the Scotch and English breeders were not subject to any such pressure and continued to utilize the roans and whites. At the present time the lighter colors have come back into their original popularity, and even the pure-white bulls are freely used in the most valuable collections, if possessed of outstanding merit.

In the early days of the introduction of the breed into the United States it was frequently called "Durham," after one of the two ancestral English counties, and it is to be regretted that this name did not meet with universal adoption. The appellation that finally obtained official sanction at home and abroad was originally given by way of differentiating the type sharply from the then widely distributed Longhorns of the Midland and western English shires.

The improved Shorthorn dates from the early years of the nineteenth century. A large but somewhat coarse race of cattle, possessing an extraordinary capacity to put on flesh under heavy feeding, and also noted for its milk-giving propensity, had for generations existed in Northumberland, Yorkshire, and the Tees River Valley. It was sometimes referred to as the "Holderness" breed, but that designation at length was supplanted by the general term "Teeswater stock," and subsequently by the name which the breed now bears.

At Darlington, Durham, Yarm, and other central points, market fairs, the forerunners of

our modern shows, attracted all the progressive farmers and feeders of the countryside. The best specimens of the breed at that time were "generally wide-backed, well-framed cows, deep in their fore quarters, soft and mellow in their hair and 'handling,' and possessing, with average milking qualities, a remarkable disposition to fatten."

About three miles northeast of Darlington, in the County of Durham, overlooking a little stream that flows into the Tees at Croft, is the farm of Brampton, and about a mile beyond is Ketton. Upon these two farms the modern Shorthorn may be said to have had its origin.

Charles Colling had heard of Bakewell and his work, and in 1783 made a prolonged study at Dishley of the theory and practice of "close" breeding. In June of the following year he bought in Darlington market a cow, which he named Duchess, that gave rise to the family of that name, and which afterward became the subject of one of the wildest cattle speculations known in all the annals of English or American agriculture.

This primal Duchess was described as "a massive, short-legged animal of a beautiful yellow-red flecked color; her breast was near the ground and her back wide."

Robert Colling's selection of the bull called Hubback, distinguished for his fine finish and mellow-handling quality, marked the turning point from the old- to the new-type Shorthorn. It was with the blood of this bull that the Collings began their successful application of the Bakewell system, the issue of a doubly incestuous union being the bull Comet (155), the pride of his time, and the first Shorthorn to sell for \$5,000.

The importation of this blood to America began in 1783, some years prior to the Colling improvement, at which date Messrs. Goff & Miller brought out specimens of the old Teeswater type to Virginia, the descendants of which, under the name of the "Patton stock," taken into Kentucky around 1800, laid the foundation of the Midwest cattle-feeding industry.

Other importations, as detailed elsewhere in this text, followed into New York, New England, and Kentucky, but it was not until after the full measure of the improvement made in England by the contemporaries and successors of the Collings had been realized that the breed obtained that widespread popularity in America that set in with the notable importations made between 1820 and 1860.

The leading spirits in Yorkshire in the making of the modern Shorthorn were Thomas Bates and the Booths, the former relying largely upon the blood of the Duchess tribe, derived from the cow of that name already mentioned.

Mr. Bates is generally conceded to have been one of the greatest cattle breeders of his own or any time. He sought refinement of conformation and milking capacity, combined with fleshing tendencies, and resorted to inbreeding to accomplish his purposes. So successful was he that for years after the dispersion of his herd, in 1850, cattle of "Bates" breeding were in demand on both sides of the Atlantic at ex-

traordinary prices. The culmination of a contest between English and American breeders was reached at the sale of the celebrated New York Mills herd at Utica, New York, in 1873, where a top price of \$40,600 was offered for a single cow of the Duchess tribe.

The Booths, on the other hand, stressed the beef-making tendencies rather than dairy capacity, and were equally successful in that direction, their cattle being distinguished for shortness of leg and exceptional wealth of flesh. The achievements of these and other leading English breeders of their time were so phenomenal that the name and fame of the Shorthorn breed spread rapidly throughout the entire English-speaking world. In fact, up to around 1870, no other modern breed of cattle had any wide dissemination in the United States.

In the late seventies and early eighties the expansion of the beef-making business in the West turned the efforts of Shorthorn breeders toward a purely beef type, which resulted in a general recourse to the blood of cattle of a low-legged, deep-fleshed type that had been developed in Scotland.

In Aberdeenshire two brothers, Anthony and Amos Cruickshank, practically did for the Shorthorn at this period what the Colling brothers had accomplished in their day. Farming in a district not endowed by Nature with such favorable conditions in respect to grass, soil, and climate as those obtaining in the ancestral home of the breed, these canny Scots, disregarding more or less the dairy side of the business, set out to evolve a type that would be well adapted to making beef rapidly and economically from turnips, straw, and such grazing as the stony North Country afforded.

The story of how Amos Cruickshank slowly but surely accomplished this purpose has few parallels in this field. After years of careful selections from various English and early Scottish herds, there was finally produced at his farm of Sittyton a bull called Champion of England, representing so closely the ideal sought that for a long period of years none but his sons and grandsons were used for stock purposes.

Again the Bakewell system of establishing and "fixing" a type proved its potency, so that before 1880 this Aberdeenshire herd stood out as not only one of the largest, but one of the greatest collections of cattle of an easy-keeping, quick-maturing, dependable type in the bovine kingdom. It was already the fountainhead from which other North British breeders were drawing their herd bulls, and its character had been impressed very generally in Aberdeen and adjacent counties, where Shorthorns were kept in keen competition with the Aberdeen-Angus polls.

It is to this fortuitous circumstance that the breed owed its rejuvenation in America after the advent in the West of the other beef-making British races. Scotch-Canadians had already been drawing upon Aberdeenshire for breeding stock prior to the advent of the Hereford and the "doddies" in the Corn Belt States, and enterprising Middle West Shorthorn breeders,

recognizing the inability of the cattle they had allowed to lose their old-time practical value for breeding purposes to meet the changing condition, were quick to see the opportunity of opposing the rival breeds by recourse to animals of Cruickshank and kindred production.

This revolution in American Shorthorn breeding occurred during the eighties. Great numbers of the Scotch cattle have since been transferred to this side of the Atlantic, and at the present time a large majority of the champions at all leading shows where beef form is the test of excellence are of this blood.

In recent years there has been a widespread movement toward the rehabilitation of the breed on this side of the water along strictly dual-purpose lines. The place of the beef type in the affections of Corn Belt feeders is, apparently, secure; but toward the East and throughout large areas in other sections of the country, where neither feeding for the beef market nor supplying urban centers with dairy products as a specialty is generally practiced, a great development in dual-purpose Shorthorn production is going on. Those who are interested in this are working with selected material of domestic production, reinforced by importations from English herds.

In various parts of England there are choice collections of cattle still showing the time-honored Shorthorn beef-and-milk combination. Cumberland and Westmorland are particularly famous for their big, broad-backed, deep-bodied cows swinging fine udders. It is inevitable that this movement in America will expand, to the manifest advantage of the country.

A number of extraordinary milk and butterfat records, comparing favorably with the best results from strictly dairy-bred cattle, have been made by registered Shorthorn cows in the United States, the highest being that of Dairy-maid, who produced 19,666.5 pounds of milk in twelve months, carrying 669.45 pounds of fat. The records of 2,589 tests officially recorded show an average milk production of 8,444.98 pounds, with an average fat yield of 332.96 pounds.

A world's record for combined milk and butterfat produced in twelve months is held at the present time by the cow Melba 15th of Darbala, recently reported from New South Wales, Australia, to have produced 32,522 pounds of milk and 1,614 pounds of butterfat.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association reports that 2,025,900 head of cattle of this breed had been registered in the Herd Book up to October, 1925. The census of 1920 reported a total of 478,760 head of purebreds in the various States.

In Argentina the Shorthorn is a prime favorite in the operation of the large *estancias*, great numbers of the best and highest-priced animals of the breed in Great Britain having been bought for use in the extensive cattle-breeding operations conducted in the great grazing regions tributary to Buenos Aires. Shipments of American-bred cattle to Argentina have also been numerous in recent years.



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THE WILD WHITE (OR PARK) CATTLE OF GREAT BRITAIN, SUPPOSEDLY OF *Bos taurus* ORIGIN;
TO THE LEFT, CHILLINGHAM BULL; RIGHT, CALDZOW COW AND CALF



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SHORTHORNS, AN IMPROVED BREED OF ENGLISH ORIGIN, VALUABLE BOTH AS DAIRY AND BEEF CATTLE

Painting from life by Edward Herbert Miner

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Polled Shorthorns are just what the name implies—Shorthorns without horns. These cattle do not constitute a distinct breed, but are a strain of the Shorthorn breed, possessing all the color and type characteristics of Shorthorns except the horns. Their origin and development in the United States stand forth as important accomplishments in American cattle breeding.

The history of Polled Shorthorns is interesting, for it shows that back of all animal improvement there has been an economic reason. About the year 1880, when the feeding of cattle in feedlots of the Corn Belt assumed great proportions, it was found that cattle with horns could not easily accommodate themselves to limited space. Shorthorn cattle have always been popular with practical farmers, and it occurred to many farmers in various parts of the Corn Belt that crossing Shorthorns with native hornless cattle would produce the desired type. In 1888 the story of a small herd of naturally hornless, purebred, registered Shorthorns first appeared in *The Breeder's Gazette*. These "sports," or "mutants," were the property of the McNair Estate, near Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Five of these cattle, hornless Shorthorns, including the historic twins, Mollie Gwynne and Nellie Gwynne, were purchased by Captain W. S. Miller, of Ohio, and taken to the Buckeye State, along with their half-brother, King of Kine. These animals, and other natural Polled Shorthorns that were later found, constituted the foundation for our present-day Polled Shorthorns. With these animals it was possible to cross the polled and the horned purebreds, and to register all the progeny in the American Shorthorn Herd Book, where all Polled Shorthorns are now recorded. There was no loss here—the horned animals could be sold for seed stock as Shorthorns; the hornless ones could be sold for foundation stock among fanciers of the Polled Shorthorns.

The late J. H. Miller, of Peru and Mexico, Indiana, is credited with having been the outstanding improver of this strain of Shorthorn cattle. He introduced the best Scotch Shorthorn blood and developed Polled Shorthorns to the correct show-yard and market type. In breeding he worked improvement both through the female side and through the male line.

In 1896 Miller attended the dispersion sale of the famous Shorthorn cattle of the late Senator W. A. Harris, of Kansas, and purchased a carload of the best females in that herd. He took these cows back to Indiana and mated them with his polled bulls. This cross was followed up by the use of the best Shorthorn bulls he could find, including Sultan of Anoka, one of the best sons of Whitehall Sultan, credited with having done more to improve the type of the Polled Shorthorn than any other bull of the breed.

Many good milkers have been developed among the Polled Shorthorns, and many of the cows have qualified for the Record of Merit. In all, there have been more than 38,000 cows and nearly 30,000 bulls of the Polled Shorthorn strain registered. They are most numerous in

the Corn Belt States of Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana; Kansas, and Ohio, with South Dakota and Wisconsin ranking next in order.

BROWN SWISS

(For illustration, see Color Plate VIII)

The ancient Helvetians were a pastoral people, and Switzerland is to-day the home of three distinct types of cattle admirably adapted to their Alpine environment—the Schwyz (known in America as Brown Swiss), the Simmentals, and the Fribourg.

The cattle of the lake-dwellers of the Alps, of prehistoric times, receive frequent mention by scientists in connection with discussions of various wild bovine genera. The two mountain chains, the Alps and Jura, cross the country from northeast to southwest, and between Lake Geneva and Lake Constance is a beautiful region of hills and mountains of minor altitudes, the plateau called by the Swiss the Mittelland. These mountain pastures and meadowlands are ideal for cattle-breeding purposes and produce a rugged and yet productive race.

While maintained primarily for dairy purposes, the Swiss cattle are claimed to be a real dual-purpose type. They are heavier-boned than the Channel Island breeds and more inclined to take on flesh.

The original home of the Schwyz was the Canton of that name, but the type is now bred in all the neighboring cantons of the Alpine region. In color they range from dark brown and gray to lighter shades. The heavier specimens are found on the valley farms and the lighter weights in the high mountains. The average weight of matured cows of the heavier type is 1,200 to 1,300 pounds; that of bulls from 1,700 to 1,900 pounds.

Data assembled by the Schwyz Cattle Breeders' Association, based on performance in various herds, indicate milk production in their native land of about 10,000 pounds per year per cow, showing a fat content of about 4 per cent. In exceptional cases these yields are, of course, exceeded.

The Brown Swiss were first introduced into America by Henry M. Clark, of Belmont, Massachusetts, who imported a bull and seven heifers in 1869. It was not until the early eighties, however, that the type came into general notice. In 1882 Messrs. Nelson B. Scott, of Worcester, Massachusetts, and George W. Harris, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, made an importation of 10 head, which were greatly admired and disposed of to breeders in Connecticut. A second lot brought over by the same parties likewise were favorably received. This was followed by a third shipment that found a home in Illinois. In 1889 Enos M. Barton, of Chicago, imported 14 head, which became the nucleus of one of the best herds ever owned in the United States. McLaury Bros., of New York, made an important importation in 1904.

Brown Swiss cows are good and persistent milkers, possessing a large, square udder and well-placed teats, uncommonly free from malformations. The quality of their milk is indi-

cated by a full 4-per cent showing of butterfat. Switzerland is famous for its cheese, and the reputation of the breed in connection with that industry in America is of the best.

The Brown Swiss are of strong constitution, respond generously to liberal feeding, are exceedingly docile in disposition, and retain flesh well, even during periods of heavy lactation.

One of the profits of the dairyman is derived from the sale of veal calves. Those from Swiss cows are well-developed at birth, weighing from 80 to 100 pounds when dropped. They show the compact, blocky conformation so characteristic of the breed, and are, therefore, unexcelled as veal.

Among the high-production records of Brown Swiss cows in America may be cited the case of Hawthorn Dairy Maid, with the breed record at this date of 22,622.6 pounds of milk and 927.23 pounds of butterfat in one year.

Although the Register of Production of the breed in America was started only 10 years ago, 450 cows are already listed on the honor roll. Nearly 400 have qualified in the yearly test, the average of this large number of cows for one year being 11,773.4 pounds of milk and 471.63 pounds of fat. In the 10 months' test 58 cows have an average production of 9,640 pounds of milk and 381.45 pounds of fat. Ten high cows in the mature class of the yearly test have an average production of 800 pounds of butterfat.

All of the cows in the mature class, 156 in number, have an average production of 13,744 pounds of milk and 547.55 pounds of fat. Pretty Jane, the leading five-year-old, has a production of 18,042.5 pounds of milk and 801.42 pounds of fat for 365 days. All of the five-year-olds, 62 in number, that have qualified for the Register of Production have an average production of 519.7 pounds of fat for one year.

This breed finds much favor in central Europe, having long been utilized in Germany, in Austria, and in Hungary as well as in Italy. It is gaining ground in the United States and attracts increasing attention at our national dairy shows, the best specimens showing marked improvement in recent years.

The product of a mountain environment, the Brown Swiss should naturally respond well to the abundant forage of lower altitudes. It should also render a good account of itself in the mountain valleys of our own Western highlands, where dairy goods find an improving market as towns and cities increase in population.

There have been registered up to the present time in the American Herd Book a total of 13,395 bulls and 20,022 cows.

SIMMENTAL

For many centuries the Simmental, the valley of the Simmen River, in the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, with its splendid grazing, has been noted as the home of the type of cattle of that name which still find favor in their native land and in various parts of central Europe.

The Simmental is larger than the Schwyz (or Brown Swiss) breed, cows of the heavier type weighing from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds and

matured bulls up to over 2,000 pounds. In color they are red and white, those in which the red predominates being preferred to the white with red markings. The red varies from a dark cherry to a yellowish shade.

The milk yield of the Simmental does not vary greatly from that of the Brown Swiss, ranging around 10,000 pounds per year per cow, with a fat content of close to 4 per cent.

In the old days the Simmental was extensively used for draft purposes in connection with agricultural operations. A Swiss writer refers to its great value for this purpose in the following language:

"The structure, the constitution and temperament of the cattle of the Simmental breed render them to a high degree apt for work. Strong bones, well-developed muscles of all the parts of the body, especially the back, the pelvis, the shoulders and of the limbs, a strong and elastic skin, a great facility in the movements of the articulations, a quick temperament, good nature, health and strength of resistance, intelligent eyes and docility are the special qualities of the Simmental cattle, and all this renders them apt for labor."

While this breed is virtually unknown in the United States, it has enjoyed much popularity, not only in Switzerland, but in south Germany—particularly in Baden, Württemberg, and Bavaria. They are also seen upon Austrian and Hungarian farms and in northern Italy. In these countries the Simmental bull has crossed to the satisfaction of farmers upon smaller, inferior stocks.

FRIBOURG

The Fribourg is a minor Swiss breed, taking its designation from the Canton of that name. In general character and size it is similar to the Simmental, but differs in color, being black and white. The Swiss prefer the black and white evenly distributed. Sometimes the animals show a white head and legs, with a black body, and again they come nearly all white or quite solidly black, but such coloring is tabu among breeders.

Animals of the Fribourg breed are seen in northern Germany and in parts of Russia; also in Italy and in Danubian territory.

NORMAN TYPES

The ancient Province of Normandy, in northwestern France, comprises nearly 7,000,000 acres, much of which is of superior fertility, where many cattle graze. While its cattle are generally known as Normans, the French classify them into two subraces or breeds—Cotentin and Augeronne. The former derives its name from the Cotentin district, a lowlying section in La Manche extending some distance back from the port of Cherbourg. In the Departments of La Manche and Calvados the breed is kept almost exclusively, but in recent years it has met with favor in other sections of France outside of its native Province.

The Cotentin is a large breed and combines in a marked degree both beef and milk production. The color is usually a combination of



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BROWN SWISS COW, AN IMPROVED DAIRY TYPE OF ALPINE ORIGIN



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Painting from life by Edward Herbert Miner

DUTCH BELTED COWS, AN IMPROVED DAIRY TYPE OF NETHERLANDS ORIGIN

yellow, red or black forming a brindle, or with white giving a spotted effect. Not infrequently the Cotentin possesses color markings similar to those of the Hereford, which has brought forth a suggestion that the former is the parent stock of the latter.

The breed has undergone much improvement, and to-day in France one will see fine examples of these cattle, neat and trim of head, wide and deep of body, thick through the heart, short of leg, with well-turned quarters. These improved Cotentins rather suggest the influence of Short-horn blood in times past; in fact, many years ago the Shorthorn cross met with favor.

There is good reason to assume that the cattle on the Island of Guernsey are descended from those of Cotentin type in Normandy.

Remarkable reports are given as to the weight of these cattle. Richardson states that the fat ox used in the annual procession in Paris was mostly chosen from this breed, and sometimes exceeded 550 stone of 8 pounds, which would mean 4,400 pounds. Inasmuch as the French secure their weights through a process of measurement, or by estimate, we may feel sure that such figures are extravagant, yet truly indicating that the beast must be large.

A recent document from Normandy relative to the Cotentin states that at two and one-half years of age they produce approximately from 800 to 1,000 pounds of profitable meat—a reasonable statement. They fatten easily on pasture lands and compare favorably with other breeds destined for the meat market.

The traveler through Normandy with an eye for cattle is impressed with the evidence of large milk production to be seen among the cows in the pasture. The Cotentin is regarded as a remarkable milk producer, surpassing any other French breed. It has long been famous in that respect, and the Department of Calvados is noted for its immense production of dairy products.

In 1883 United States Consul John B. Glover, at Havre, France, wrote:

"Probably no other country in the world, of like size, produces more good butter than the Department of Calvados. Small villages in this region export to Paris large quantities of butter annually. The town of Isigny alone sends nearly 6,000,000 pounds every year. Gournay also sends 3,000,000 pounds."

So popular is the name of Isigny butter that, sad to say, much more butter is sold under that brand in Paris than comes from that favored spot.

An annual milk yield for the Cotentin of 6,000 pounds is regarded as a fair statement of average production, testing about 3.88 per cent fat. The pastures of Normandy are said to give a very attractive flavor to the milk.

The cattle of Normandy have been exported to many parts of the world. Considerable numbers have been sent to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Uruguay. In 1888 Mr. Chester W. Chapin, of New York, imported for his farm at Chicopee, Massachusetts, a bull and two heifers. Mr. T. A. Havemeyer also made an importation in the early nineties for his farm at Mahwah, New Jersey, which he

used for crossing with Jerseys. These importations bore no fruit of importance and the breed has passed from sight in this country.

BRITTANYS

Native cattle of the Province of Brittany, in the extreme western part of France, are known by the French as the Breton race. There are two types of this breed. One is small, lean, and of dairy type, the purest in ancestry and bred more especially in the Department of Morbihan. The other, of larger size, tending more to beef production, known also as the Bordelais race, is most common in the vicinity of Bordeaux.

Much of the Brittany country is of inferior fertility, and the cattle are given very little attention; hence they must be hardy to withstand the privations they undergo.

Brittany is the most distinctive cattle province of France. In Saint Herbot the French possess the one patron saint of cattle. Three days each year in May are devoted to his memory by the peasantry, who gather at the sixteenth-century chapel in the Department of Finistère, where his body rests.

During these days, we are told, all the work cattle in Cornouailles rest from labor. At one time they accompanied their masters, and if not taken on the pilgrimage they were reputed to find their way to the shrine alone. Now, by authority of the saint himself, their presence is no longer required at this celebration in his honor, provided a handful of hair from the tail of each animal is deposited upon the altar. The hair thus consecrated is said to fetch a goodly sum each year.

The origin of Brittany cattle dates into the misty past. The opinion has been expressed that they are descended from the small form of prehistoric ox known as *Bos longifrons*, having a similar ancestry to certain small cattle native to Norway, Sweden, and the British Isles.

Some French authorities have thought the cattle of Brittany were of Dutch ancestry of inferior size. It has also been suggested that the parent stock may have come from the "Indies." As in many similar cases, however, we have no evidence of importance regarding their origin.

Brittany cattle are usually black and white, the black predominating. There are also those of red and white, especially in Finistère. This is one of the smallest breeds, the true type being 36 to 40 inches high, and weighing from 300 to 400 pounds.

These cattle are noted among the French as producers of a relatively large amount of rich milk, an average annual yield of 1,600 liters (3,635 pounds), testing 5.7 per cent fat, according to Thierry. The Breton housewife is famous for her butter, and we are told by Richardson that the reputation of Brittany butter was first gained at the Château de La Prévalaye, about two miles from Rennes.

Efforts have been made to improve the cattle of Brittany. The Ayrshire and Jersey were introduced to increase the milk-producing quality, but without material benefit, and these crosses were discontinued. In 1877 Richardson

wrote that the Shorthorn was distinctly asserting itself against prejudice where the land is good enough, or farmed sufficiently well to give nourishing food. This is the case along the northern coast, and as far into the interior as good farming extends, but not on the southern coast.

In Finistère the Shorthorn is accepted more cordially, and it is not uncommon for a few small farmers to club together to buy a Shorthorn bull for general use. The mating of such extremes in size is somewhat illogical, but it has resulted in superior beef production in Brittany.

There are in this province of France cattle closely resembling the Jersey of a century or less ago, and the opinion prevails that the ancestral stock on the Island of Jersey came from animals in Brittany of this type.

NIVERNAIS

Among the hills of central France is the Département of Nièvre and the old Province of Bourbonnais. The upper waters of the Loire wind their tortuous way through this region, finding their source not far from the Rhône. Here, on the grass-covered hills, one sees the famous white cattle of France. Being native to Charolais, in Burgundy, the adjoining country to the east, these cattle are here known by this name. They have attained such fame, however, in the Nièvre that they are known as Nivernais-Charolais.

Charolais cattle are supposed to have been introduced into Nivernais about 1775 by a farmer from Brionnais. Here they did so well that the farmers generally engaged in breeding and feeding them.

The general form is that of the superior beef animal, with broad back, deep, capacious body, and short legs. The head is short, the forehead broad, the muzzle wide, the eyes prominent, and the comparatively small, white horns are gracefully curved forward and upward. The neck is short, as it should be, the bosom full, while the hind quarter shows the depth and thickness consistent with beef production.

A coat of pure-white hair and the reddish flesh color of skin on the muzzle and about the eyes suggest the white Shorthorn. In fact, white bulls of the latter breed were used many years ago in improving these cattle.

Richardson gives an interesting statement of a M. Colcombet, living in a district in the Bourbonnais where the Charolais breed prevailed, who developed a herd of white Shorthorns. He purchased a complete set of both the English (Coates') and French Shorthorn Herd Books and traced back from generation to generation the accidents of color in each family. With this knowledge he was able to select his stock with such certainty that he attained complete success. At the time of the show at Moulins in 1877 he had had 40 calves dropped, each perfectly white, without a single hair of red or roan. A Booth-bred bull, Silver Cloud, was an important factor in securing the results sought.

In the competitions at the Paris cattle shows the Nivernais-Charolais cattle have repeatedly won the highest awards. As producers of first-

rate beef in France, they may be regarded as in a class by themselves among French breeds. They require more care and better feeding, however, than most breeds, and, when thus attended, give the expected returns. At two and a half years of age the well-fed animals weigh approximately 1,500 pounds. The better class of cows at maturity weigh from 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, and the bulls 2,000 pounds or more.

There are fine farms among the valleys of the Nivernais and Bourbonnais, and whether drawing a load of hay along the highway, hauling the plow in the field, or grazing on the hill-sides, these beautiful white cattle lend a charm to the landscape. No wonder Rosa Bonheur found among the hills in the heart of France the right setting for her famous cattle picture, "Ploughing in the Nivernais," purchased by the French Government, and now in the Luxembourg Gallery.

In 1900 the Société Départementale d'Agriculture de la Nièvre established the Nivernais-Charolais Herd Book at Nevers, since which time many volumes have been published.

LIMOUSIN

Along the southern border of the central section of France is the old Province of Limousin. It is a country of hills and valleys, with mountains approaching 2,500 feet. Here and there are productive arable areas, but as a whole the country is not attractive agriculturally. A large proportion of its 2,000,000 acres is given up to grass and the raising of herds and flocks.

Here, we do not know for how long, the people have engaged in raising the Limousin breed of cattle. It is of medium size, yellow-red, with a lighter shade on the lower limbs, and with a body conformation suggestive of superior beef production.

In recent years the breed has been improved, and at the present time is regarded as one of the best in France. The many fine specimens seen in La Villette yards at Paris, as well as in the smaller markets of the south, bear testimony to that fact. The Limousin is celebrated for its docility, adaptability for draft labor, and early fattening. While not a recognized dairy-type breed, many of the cows yield a creditable amount of milk. M. Thierry, a French authority, says they produce annually 1,500 to 1,600 liters of milk, rich in casein, from which excellent cheese is made.

DUTCH BELTED

(For illustration, see Color Plate IX)

In the Provinces of Utrecht and North Holland are the Lakenfeld cattle, known in America as the Dutch Belted. These peculiarly marked cattle, of medium-size dairy type, black in color, except for a white belt about the body, originated in the hands of the Dutch nobility.

The first importation of Dutch Belted cattle into America was by United States Consul D. H. Haight in 1838. The first importation of importance, however, was made in 1840 by P. T. Barnum, the great showman, who obtained a few animals, for show purposes only, by



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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS, AN IMPROVED DAIRY TYPE OF NETHERLANDS ORIGIN



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HEREFORDS, AN IMPROVED BEEF BREED OF ENGLISH ORIGIN

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agreeing that they were to be used principally for exhibition, as a feature of his circus. Mr. Barnum's herd was exhibited for several years as a rare and aristocratic breed, but subsequently was placed on a farm, thus becoming the progenitors of the Dutch Belted cattle in the United States.

In 1909 the Dutch Belted Cattle Association was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. At that time most of the Dutch Belted cattle were owned in New Jersey and New York, but to-day representatives of the breed are to be found in almost every State in the Union.

This association has published 12 volumes of its herd books, containing pedigrees of all animals registered up to April 1, 1924. The number of registered females on record is approximately 3,300 and the males about 1,600.

In 1920 the Dutch Belted Cattle Association formed an Advance Registry Department, and highly creditable records have been made in official tests. To encourage this work, the association offered three silver cups to the owners of the three highest record cows. First prize went to Andrew Quackenboss, St. Cloud, Wisconsin, owner of Glenbeaulah Beauty, which completed an official record of 13,295.8 pounds of milk, with 531.19 pounds of butterfat; second prize to Dr. J. G. Du Puis, Lemon City, Florida, owner of Ferndell, whose record was 13,477.9 pounds of milk carrying 501.1 pounds of butterfat; third prize to J. A. Wilson, Brunswick, Maine, owner of Fritz, with a record of 11,352.95 pounds of milk and 435.79 pounds of butterfat. Ferndell's record made her the champion dairy cow of Florida over all breeds.

In 1920 and 1922 a Florida herd, including the junior two-year-old class and seniors, on a 365-day A. R. O. official test, milked twice daily, completed an average of 9,998 pounds of milk, showing 427 pounds of butterfat. In this herd at the present time is a noted 12-year-old cow, Gem of Columbia, that has an official test of 17,285 pounds of milk showing 634 pounds of butterfat, on a strictly standard trial, running with 250 milking cows every day of her test period. This cow had previously completed a record of over 14,000 pounds before starting this last test, and has been milked continuously ever since she freshened the first time as a two-year-old heifer.

Princess B, in a Missouri cow-testing association, made a record of 15,998 pounds of milk and 712 pounds of butterfat.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

(For illustration, see Color Plate X)

The breeding of cattle has been an important industry with the Dutch for many centuries. According to Tacitus, in A. D. 28 Drusus, the father of Germanicus, imposed a tax of oxen hides upon the Friesians. It has been assumed by some writers that these early cattle were descended from the Urus, a primitive type of wild cattle inhabiting the forest lands of north central Europe.

Be that as it may, the people of the Netherlands have for centuries bred cattle of large

size that are especially given to milk production. These cattle are not all alike, or of the same breed, a few provinces or districts being distinguished for herds possessing breed characters more or less different from those of their neighbors. Numerous old paintings of Dutch masters make apparent some of these differences.

In North Holland and in Friesland there has been developed a large breed of cattle, commonly black-and-white spotted, or pied, although red and white are occasionally seen. The males at maturity attain 2,000 pounds or more in weight and incline to be a trifle long and straight of face, with short, powerful, forward-curving horns, very muscular neck, and a large-framed, lean, muscular body. The cows are also characterized by a moderately long and straight face, small, incurving horns, slender neck, large body, and capacious udder.

These cattle of dairy type have been widely distributed over the more fertile lowlands of continental Europe, where they have been highly valued for their wonderful milk-producing qualities. The Friesians of Friesland, the Holland or Hollandais of other sections of the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Oldenburg, Holstein, and western Germany, the Jutland of Denmark, the Fribourg of Switzerland, the Holstein-Friesian of America, or the British Friesian of England are all essentially the same in type, color, and in milk-producing characteristics.

The designation of Dutch has been applied to such cattle, very generally, all through Europe, for no other Continental type has met with such widespread favor. While in continental Europe they are noted for large milk yields, the published records are very modest in comparison with those coming from England, New Zealand, and the United States, many Holstein-Friesian cows in our country having exceeded an annual yield of 25,000 pounds of milk.

South African Friesians imported into England in recent years have sold at large prices, one lot of 28 bulls realizing an average of £1,383, and 55 cows and heifers averaging £1,171, one bull bringing 3,900 guineas and one cow 4,300 guineas.

While the American name for this large black-and-white dairy type of cattle is Holstein or Holstein-Friesian, it should be Friesian, the word Holstein being a misnomer, having been applied in error as to origin.

When the Dutch colonized New York, then known as New Netherlands, they brought Dutch cattle with them to the valleys of the Hudson and Mohawk; but when New Netherlands was ceded to the British Crown and British settlers came over with British cattle, the Dutch cattle seem to have disappeared.

The first record that we have of a special importation from Holland was that made in 1795 by the Holland Land Company, which had large holdings in New York. We find that William Jarvis, of Vermont, also imported a few of these cattle, and later Herman Le Roy, of New York, brought a few into the Genesee Valley; but none of these people kept records or tried to maintain the blood pure, and it was

soon lost through mixture with the common cattle of the country.

In the sixties Winthrop W. Chenery and William A. Russell, of Massachusetts, together with William H. Tilton, of Maine, and the Miller Brothers, of New York, made importations of Dutch cattle, and for the first time records were kept. In the seventies the Unadilla Valley Association was formed in New York for the importation of Dutch cattle, and it also kept records. The first of these groups united with those to whom they had sold cattle and formed the Holstein Breeders' Association of America, while the second group and their friends formed the Dutch Friesian Association.

The first Holstein Herd Book was issued in 1872, and nine volumes were issued under that name. The Dutch Friesian Association also issued a Herd Book, of which four volumes were in time published. The two associations united in 1885, under the name of Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and the cattle are now officially known as Holstein-Friesians.

Dutch cattle were introduced at an opportune time, as the dairy industry in America was beginning to expand and farmer-dairymen were in need of a breed which would make large returns in milk production. There was a strong demand from the very beginning for the Dutch cattle, and they have rapidly increased in number until they have spread all over the United States and Canada and are the most numerous breed in practically all leading dairy sections of the country.

The Holstein-Friesian Association has become the largest of all the breed associations, and, counting in the Holstein and Dutch Friesian registrations, to the close of 1923 had recorded 1,317,022 animals in its Herd Book, of which 427,003 were bulls and 890,019 were cows.

In productive capacity Holstein-Friesian cows astonished even their owners, and early in the history of the breed in this country great records were reported. These began at 16,000 pounds of milk a year and soon ran up to a production of above 30,000 pounds, made by the New York cow Pietertje 2d. In 1882 *The Breeder's Gazette* offered a cup for the largest American 30-day butter production, and this trophy was won by the Holstein-Friesian cow Mercedes, owned by T. B. Wales, then secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association, which defeated that of the famous Jersey, Mary Ann of St. Lamberts, by a few pounds of butter.

In 1887 a dairy show was held in New York, at which prizes were offered for butter production, and the winner was the Holstein-Friesian cow Clothilde. At the same show Holstein-Friesian butter carried off the honors. The butter production developed by Mercedes and Clothilde centered attention on Holstein-Friesian capacity in both yield of milk and total butterfat.

The Holstein-Friesian Association was the first to establish an advanced registry system, now common to all the dairy breeds. Mr. Solomon Hoxie, secretary of the association, had in mind some system which would assure the improvement of a dairy breed through selection in breeding. This idea was the germ of ad-

vanced registration, and its beginnings are found in the Dutch Friesian Herd Book, whose system specified that any purebred cow might be recorded in the pedigree register, but only cows that had met certain requirements in milk production should be recorded in the main register.

When the two associations breeding Dutch cattle united, one part of the agreement was that the new association should establish an advanced registry system, and when this was done the Holstein secretary, Mr. T. B. Wales, became secretary of the joint association, while Mr. Hoxie became superintendent of advanced registration. Mr. Hoxie was superintendent for 20 years, retiring in 1905.

Advanced registration was first based on churned-butter production for a period of seven days, the results of each test being sworn to by all engaged in the making; and this plan was continued for ten years. The amount of churned butter required for a heifer freshening at just two years of age was 10 pounds, and the requirement was increased for each day of age up to five years, at which time the requirement was 15 pounds of churned butter.

The first four volumes of the Advanced Register contained the records made under this plan, which was not quite the success hoped for, because it did not have the full confidence of the public. In 1895 the method of testing was changed. State agricultural colleges began to supervise the conduct of the tests and made advanced registration the great success that it has since become. The Babcock test had been perfected, and instead of churned butter, the butterfat in the milk is quickly and accurately determined. This improved plan of testing was designated as official, the cows so tested being termed Advanced Registry Official, or A. R. O.

Some 110,000 different cows have been tested and admitted to advanced registration, of which nearly half have been tested more than once; so that more than 150,000 tests have been made. Bulls are admitted on records of daughters, any bull having four or more A. R. daughters being admitted to advanced registration himself. More than 7,000 such bulls have been admitted to date.

To show the improvement in short-time official testing, it may be mentioned that the seven-day average of 18 years ago showed an average production for cows and heifers tested of 408.1 pounds of milk containing 14.401 pounds of fat, while during the last testing year the average shown was 469.8 pounds of milk containing 17.538 pounds of fat. In long-period testing the average production for 1912 was 14,381.8 pounds of milk containing 494.87 pounds of fat in 342 days; in 1923 the average was 17,037.7 pounds of milk containing 574.85 pounds of fat in 337 days. It must be borne in mind that about half of the productions included in the breed averages are those of heifers with first or second calves.

Eighty-two Holstein-Friesian cows have produced above 1,000 pounds of fat in one year. The largest fat production is that of the cow De Kol Plus Segis Dixie, credited, under strictly official test, with 33,464.7 pounds of milk containing 1,349.31 pounds of fat. The largest



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GUERNSEY COWS, AN IMPROVED DAIRY TYPE OF CHANNEL ISLAND ORIGIN

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milk production was that shown by the cow Segis Pieterjtje Prospect, credited with 37,381.4 pounds of milk containing 1,158.95 pounds of fat. It was only a few years ago that the first Holstein-Friesian cow touched the 1,000-pound fat mark; and there are now 88 such records.

MINOR DUTCH TYPES

There are a number of other varieties of cattle in the Netherlands. In parts of North and South Holland, but more especially in the Province of Groningen, from which it gets its name, is a beef breed, usually black in color, except for more or less white in head, legs and tail, suggesting an Aberdeen-Angus-Hereford cross. In the Provinces of Drenthe and Overijssel may be found a very few cattle of the so-called Drenthe breed, which is similar in color and character to the Ayrshire of half a century ago. The Flemish or Zealand cattle have long been bred in Zealand, though of recent years in but a small way. This ancient type of the Zealand cattle is accurately shown in the famous picture of "The Bull," by Paul Potter, painted in the seventeenth century and now in the Gallery at The Hague.

DENMARK AND DAIRYING

The cattle industry in Denmark prior to the middle of the last century was of quite secondary importance. Up to that time the attention of the farmer had been devoted to general agriculture, with the small cereals as his main source of income. Realizing that the rewards for his industry were small because he was competing most unfavorably with other countries, he turned his attention to dairying.

The cattle of Denmark, upon which the dairy industry must rely for its supply of milk, were hardy and could subsist upon rather meager diet, but they had gone through no important period of improvement up to about 1850. There were then in Denmark several native so-called breeds which were generally regarded as rather productive milkers.

The more prosperous farmers of the country were the first to interest themselves in dairying, especially butter-making. The Danes realized that they had much to learn, so they established agricultural schools and experiment stations. Government experts visited the farmers and advised them, introducing better methods than those formerly used. After the milk separator was invented, a great impetus was given to dairying, and coöperative agriculture here began its most important development.* With this forward movement came the improvement of two breeds of cattle, to the exclusion of all other native stock.

The Red Danish breed is more especially found on the islands of Fünen and Zealand and the southern part of Jutland, on the mainland. It is regarded as a very old breed and, as its name indicates, is of a solid red color. Its improvement was begun by introducing superior milking stock from Angeln, in Schleswig, a

territory contiguous to Denmark on the south.

The Angeln cattle were much better milkers than the Red Danish, but were not so rugged. The process of crossing continued more or less until about 40 years ago, since which time improvements have been obtained by careful selection. Many cattle breeders' associations were formed, and the breed became substantially improved in type, in uniformity of reproduction, and in milk yield. In 1883 United States Consul Ryder, at Copenhagen, reported that "there are large numbers of these cows which give an annual yield of 8,000 pounds of milk."

In recent years important official tests of production of milk and butter have been conducted, covering two-year periods. In 1919 some 700 cow-testing associations in Denmark included in their work 16,000 herds and more than 200,000 cows. During the 1913-15 tests about 300 cows averaged 9,341 pounds of milk and 398 pounds of butter. One herd averaged 10,551 pounds of milk, and we are told that a yield of 16,000 pounds of milk is not remarkable. The percentage of fat in the milk ranges from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4, and this percentage is improving.

Red Danish cows at maturity weigh 900 to 1,200 pounds and, while of dairy type, when dry they fatten easily. This is now recognized as one of the more important dairy breeds of continental Europe.

Notwithstanding the merits of the breed, Red Danish cattle are as yet unknown in America; in fact, they are little known outside of their native home. On the valuable pastures of Fünen they are commonly tethered by chain and rope, and so are restricted in their grazing areas. Each day the cows are moved the length of the tether to fresh pasture.

There is a Red Danish Cattle Breeders' Association which promotes the purity of the breed and publishes a Herd Book, the first volume of which appeared in 1896.

Nothing seems to be known of the origin of the Jutland cattle on the mainland of the Danish peninsula. They are usually black and white, rarely gray and white. In appearance they suggest a close relationship with the black and white cattle of the Low Countries. Professor Rasmussen states that in the period from 1820 to 1850 efforts were made to improve the Jutland cattle by an infusion of new blood, and animals were imported from Tyrol, Switzerland, England, and Holstein. However, this crossing did not result in an improvement and was, therefore, discontinued.

Prior to the development of dairying in Denmark, these cattle were valued chiefly as producers of beef, but the increasing value of dairy products caused Jutland cattle breeders to pursue a careful policy of selection favoring the type of cow yielding milk abundantly; so, in the course of time, this breed has developed into what is essentially a dual-purpose type. In 1916-17 about 98,000 cows under test by 309 cow-testing associations gave an average yield of 6,719 pounds of milk testing 3.57 per cent fat. While this is regarded as a breed of medium size, Jutland cows range in weight from 1,000 to 1,600 pounds and aged bulls in good condition may weigh over 2,500 pounds.

* See, also, "Denmark and the Danes," by Maurice Francis Egan, Litt. D., in the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE for August, 1922.

BELGIAN BREEDS

Prior to the World War the Belgians recognized the following six so-called breeds, or, as termed by them, races of cattle: Limon, Condroz, Herve, Ardennais, Campine, and Flamande. A study of these breeds, as exhibited at the biennial shows of Belgian breeds of cattle, held at Brussels, impresses the observer with the predominant influence of the large black and white cattle of the Netherlands and the red, white, and roan Shorthorn native across the Channel.

The World War brought about a serious change in the cattle situation in Belgium, for the invaders slaughtered much of the livestock or exported it to Germany, and breed conditions were left in a state of chaos. With the cessation of hostilities, large numbers of cattle were sent into Belgium to replenish the herds and primarily to provide milk for the children. This brought into the country a new seeding of Dutch and Shorthorn blood.

At the present time the Belgian Government recognizes four races of cattle—red, red and white, blue (or roan), and black and white. The red race, also known as Red Flemish, is very suggestive of the Shorthorn and is valued for beef and milk. It is best suited to extreme western Belgium. In the red and white race, there are two subraces, the Campine and Flemish Spotted. The Campine is bred along the Dutch border, on sandy or very light lands, and is more valued for milk than for beef production, the better grades of cows producing about 15,000 pounds of milk testing 4 per cent fat in 300 days.

The blue race is characterized by a coat of hair in which the black and white are mingled as in roan, but with the red shade lacking. In fact, within this race of Shorthorn type may be found animals that are entirely black or entirely white. These cattle are especially valued for beef and are best adapted to central Belgium, where the soil is most fertile. The black and white race is essentially the Friesian, or Hollandais, and is valued for dairy purposes, more especially cheese making.

SCANDINAVIAN RACES

The breeds of cattle of the more northerly sections of Europe, especially from 60 degrees north, have attracted very little attention. This is due to unfavorable climatic conditions and to a population rather sparsely distributed over mountainous or timbered regions generally unsuited to livestock husbandry.

The cattle of Norway and Sweden tend to be small, resembling in that respect those of Brittany, the Channel Islands, Shetlands, and the Kerries of Ireland. Weights of mature animals commonly range from 600 to 800 pounds, while the dairy or dual-purpose type meet with most favor, milk production being the first consideration. Red Polled and Ayrshire cattle have been introduced to a considerable extent from Great Britain and have done very well in the more southerly latitudes.

In Norway a number of breeds have been on record for several centuries. In the western and

southwestern sections there are cattle with and without horns and of various colors, such as black, dun, gray, or red. Near the more southwestern sections the Vest-Agder cattle, red and polled, resemble the Red Polled of the more milky type.

The Telemark cattle, native to several districts of middle and southeastern Norway, of which Telemark is one, are commonly red of head and body, but with a strip of white along the back, from the horned head to the tail, and with the breast, belly, and legs more or less white. This is a mountain breed, deep of body and short of leg, the cows weighing from 700 to 800 pounds and producing approximately 5,000 pounds of milk a year.

In a more southeasterly section of Norway, in the upland valleys known as Gudbrandsdal and Østerdal, is a gray or reddish-gray, horned breed, the cows of which yield about 4,000 pounds of 4 per cent milk. Two little-known breeds are found in the north-central section of Norway. Røros cattle, in the highlands south of Trondhjem, are polled and are sometimes nearly white, except for more or less red, gray, or black markings along the sides. Another breed, the red Tronder cattle, found in Trondelag, is horned and solid red. These two breeds are of distinctly dairy type and tend to be small of size.

There are four well-known breeds in Sweden—the Friesian, Ayrshire, Red and White Swedish, and White Polled, or Mountain. The Friesians were imported from the Netherlands a century ago and the Ayrshires from Scotland in 1847. These cattle are promoted by Swedish breed associations and are most abundant in the more fertile level sections of South Sweden.

The Red and White Swedish originated some 40 years ago, from crossing Shorthorns and Ayrshires on the native red cattle. This is a dairy type of good size, the better cows yielding nearly 10,000 pounds of milk a year.

White Polled cattle are found in the highlands of North Sweden, and so are also known as "mountain cattle." They are generally white, perhaps slightly mottled with small black or brown spots, of dairy type, and weigh about 900 pounds.

SOUTHERN EUROPEAN STOCKS

A surprising number of breeds, or so-called breeds, of cattle are credited to the various European countries by livestock authorities. For example, Diffloth's "Races Bovines" describes more than 40 breeds more or less common in France.

While some of the more important British and Dutch breeds have been distributed over continental Europe, most of the native breeds are limited to restricted areas or districts and derive their names from the localities in which they originated. Many of these European breeds show no evidence of constructive breeding and have little to commend them to persons familiar with the ones more highly developed.

Cattle are used very generally for labor in continental Europe; therefore, over much of



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DEVON COW, AN IMPROVED BEEF AND DAIRY BREED OF ENGLISH ORIGIN



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WEST HIGHLANDERS, SMALL MOUNTAIN BEEF BREED OF SCOTTISH ORIGIN

France, Germany, Russia, and the southern European States, size, strength, and docility are regarded as valuable attributes.

There are certain characteristic features of the cattle of southern Europe. The forehead is short in proportion to the distance between eyes and end of nose. The neck is very rough and muscular, especially with the males, with a heavy edging of skin, known as the dewlap, on its lower side. The horns are of medium size or large, according to the breed.

Extremely long, heavy horns are found on some of the cattle of Italy, Spain, and Hungary, a spread of five feet between the tips being occasionally seen on the cattle of those countries.

While the color varies according to the breed, it is more often solid than parti-colored. A light or silver gray or fawn, approaching white, is characteristic of a number of breeds, of which the Chianina of Tuscany, the Castilian of Spain, and the Campagna of Italy are good examples. There are also breeds of dark fawn, red or brown, with light shadings about the eyes, muzzle, along the backbone, and in some cases along the belly and inner side of the legs.

The White Back cattle of Poland present an interesting example of a very marked departure from solid color, with more or less white on head, back, belly, tail, and legs.

Lydekker states that fawn or chestnut was especially favored by the ancient Romans in their cattle, and it is this color which is most prevalent among the cattle of the Gallego and Navarra districts of Spain, while certain white cattle may be the descendants of the Roman sacrificial breed.

The skin of the southern European cattle tends to be heavy to the touch and is shorter and thinner of coat than prevails on the cattle of more northern latitudes. Not only the skin, but the bone as well, tend to be heavy, with the joints expressive of coarseness.

Milk production is not well developed, as a rule, among the breeds of continental Europe, except in the Netherlands, Denmark, and Switzerland. Germany has been an extensive importer of Dutch cattle, and their influence has been beneficial in improved milk production.

Temperamentally, the cattle of southern Europe, notably along the Mediterranean shores, are extremely quiet and especially adapted to draft purposes, for which they are so much valued. They are not all so, however, for in Spain, where bullfights are a popular amusement, a specialty is made of breeding fighting bulls.

THE HEREFORD

(For illustration, see Color Plate XI)

The established trade-mark of the Hereford is a white face. Wherever you see that, accompanied by a red body with a few white markings on legs, crest, or lower line, you may be sure you are looking at a specimen of one of the most efficient bovine machines yet produced for the conversion of grass into beef, especially under climatic conditions that are not so dependably met by other breeds.

The Hereford is the product of generations of intelligent work on the part of the tenant farmers and landed proprietors of the fertile valleys of the Severn and the Wye, in the west of England. While it has not extended its dominion particularly beyond the confines of Herefordshire in the British Isles, it has proved the one great leader of the bovine kingdom as the successor of the American Bison on the vast grazing grounds of the western United States, and as such it divides honors fairly with the Shorthorn and the Aberdeen-Angus as a factor in the total beef supply of this continent.

In situations where feed is abundant, as in the corn and blue-grass areas, other breeds compete upon even terms; but on the plains and high plateaus of the arid Rocky Mountain regions of the West on the open range, the Hereford reigned practically supreme, because of proved ability to cope with the conditions surrounding cattle-raising in a land where beasts often had to "rustle" actively for the bare necessities of bovine life.

The Shorthorn is used satisfactorily in some cases as a "cross" designed to maintain size, but Western cowmen, as a whole, testify that they can no more get far away from the Hereford hardiness upon extensive pastures than Western flock-owners can depart from the sturdy, close-wooled merino sheep in favor of the English mutton types.

This being the case, the Hereford must be set down as one of the greatest assets of the American cattle trade, in so far as beef-making is concerned. Other breeds make wonderful developments in the feedlots of the Central valleys and the East, but in the range country proper, all the way from the Rio Grande to the grassy reaches of the Canadian Northwest, the Hereford is still the favorite type.

In the remote past we find kinship between the Hereford, the Devon, and the Sussex—the red color, as is commonly assumed, dominant in all three breeds being derived probably from a French or Norman source. Just how the white face and markings came to differentiate the Herefords from their relatives of adjacent shires is not definitely known.

Herefordshire is noted for its luxuriant grasses, and as far back as agricultural records exist it is clear that the farmers of that district put beef production and value for draft purposes in their cattle stocks above dairy propensity. They wanted weight and strength at the yoke; and, as their lands were not so rugged as those in Devonshire, they could utilize a larger beast for the grazing.

And so it came to pass in the course of time that the heavy flesh-bearing red-with-white-face breed, which has in modern days proved such a blessing to Western America, was established.

The first great improver was Benjamin Tomkins, a county magnate with the Briton's inborn love for good domestic animals. He was followed by John Price, who made careful selections from the best of the Tomkins blood and inbred the blood, so that it made deep impress wherever used by his contemporaries.

and successors. He sought beef, with little regard for milk.

Then came the Hewers, the Jeffries, Knight of Downton Castle, the Greens, the Tudges, Benjamin Rogers, John Price of Court House, Lord Berwick, Taylor, the Edwards, Stephen Robinson, Aaron Rogers, Thomas Carwardine, the Turners, and a galaxy of the ablest men who ever gave time, money, and talent to livestock improvement.

The story of the Hereford in America may be divided into two periods: the first and least important, their early introduction into the Central and Eastern States, and, secondly, their advent upon the Western ranges. It has been generally believed that Messrs. Goff & Miller, who made the initial importation of Teeswater Shorthorns into Virginia in 1786, brought in also at least one bull of Hereford blood. It is known that the importation included a few Longhorns.

While the Shorthorn blood predominated in the first of these Virginia cattle taken into Kentucky, a celebrated stock bull in the early days of cattle breeding in the blue grass country, belonging to the so-called Patton (Goff & Miller) stock, known as Mars, was described as "a deep red with a white face," and there can be little doubt that he was of Herefordshire origin, and his blood was widely used in laying the foundations of Kentucky and Ohio cattle-breeding operations.

In 1825 Hereford blood came into New England, Admiral Coffin, of the English Navy (born in Boston), presenting a pair to the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture. This bull lived to the age of 19 years and left a valuable progeny, of which Mr. Sanford Howard, who was interested in cattle breeding in Maine and Massachusetts, writes:

"I saw many of the bull's progeny in the vicinity where he was first kept, and owned some of them. They made prodigiously powerful and active draft cattle; there was a majesty in their gait and an elasticity and quickness of movement which I never saw equaled and which, together with their beautiful mahogany color and strong constitutions, made them decided favorites with the Yankee teamsters."

The popularity of the get of this bull led to an important importation by Mr. Howard, for account of the Messrs. Vaughan, into the State of Maine in 1830. In the hands of Messrs. Burleigh & Bodwell the descendants of this importation acquired great reputation throughout New England.

In 1840 Hon. Erastus Corning, of New York, imported 22 head from Herefordshire. These fell into the hands of William Henry Sotham, who undertook to popularize the breed in the West, but with no particular success. He sold a good lot, however, to Hon. John Merryman, of Cockeysville, Maryland, who later became one of the best-known American breeders of his time.

In 1846 Phineas Pendleton, a sea captain of Searsport, Maine, brought over a pair of Hereford calves that constituted the founda-

tion of the famous Underwood herds in Maine. A few subsequent importations were made into Massachusetts, and in 1852 two Herefordshire farmers, emigrating to northern Ohio, brought the first of the blood direct from the old country into that State. They made another importation in 1860, and during that same year Hon. Frederick William Stone, a Warwickshire man who had immigrated to Ontario, made an importation into Canada. Descendants of these Ohio and Canadian cattle subsequently supplied the material for the first great experiments with the blood of the Hereford in the West.

Up to 1870 it may be said that, outside of New England, where oxen were in regular use at the yoke, the Hereford had not made any particular headway against the Shorthorn, which by that date was a prime favorite in American cattle-breeding operations all the way from Massachusetts Bay to the Missouri River. But a great day for the Hereford was dawning.

In southern Texas, soon after the close of the Civil War, Captain Richard King and his friend, Captain Miffin Kennedy, were unwittingly preparing the way for the great Western cattle-grazing industry.

These men, beginning with Spanish Longhorns, assembled large herds near the Mexican Gulf coast, obtaining control of vast tracts of grass for that purpose. From this nucleus cattle ranching extended north and west until by the middle seventies it had grown to large proportions.

The Kentucky and Missouri Shorthorn herds had been drawn upon for improving the Longhorns, so that when the first Herefords were taken to Colorado and northern Texas for experimental purposes the foundation had already been provided.

As early as 1876 favorable reports as to the results of the use of white-faced bulls on the range began to come in. T. L. Miller, a Chicago business man owning a farm at Beecher, Illinois, had already espoused the Hereford cause and, sensing the possibilities involved in the Western trade, began an enthusiastic campaign to promote the adoption of Hereford bulls throughout the entire range country.

The hard winter of 1880-81 clinched the claims of the white-faces as the one breed best capable of facing grief, and from that day to this the ascendancy of the breed on the Western ranges has been maintained.

To meet the Western demand, great numbers of the best animals to be found in Herefordshire were imported during the eighties. In fact, the very flower of the breed in its native land was practically transferred to Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri pastures. Wealthy men, interested in good cattle, dipped deeply into their bank balances to induce the old-country breeders to part with their very best, and it was not many years before a distinct improvement over the old Herefordshire type became apparent.

Special recognition in this connection should be made to such pioneer importers and breeders as Gudgell & Simpson, of Missouri; C. M.



Painting from life by Edward Herbert Miner

RED POLLED NORFOLK BULL, AN IMPROVED BREED OF ENGLISH ORIGIN
ESTEEMED BOTH FOR BEEF AND FOR DAIRY PURPOSES

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RED AFRICANDER BULL, OF SOUTH AFRICAN CAPE ORIGIN, A BEEF ANIMAL.

Culbertson and Thomas Clark, of Illinois; Earl & Stuart and William S. Van Natta, of Indiana.

American breeders essayed the task of introducing finer finish. The heads and horns, as well as the hind quarters, were improved, largely by resort to the concentration of blood of animals possessing the desired points, and at the present time it may be said that the American Hereford is more uniform in type and symmetry than his English progenitors.

The fact that 1,423,483 head of purely bred Herefords have been registered by the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, and that this great expansion has taken place in comparatively recent years, demonstrates what a remarkable hold the "white-faces" have obtained in this their adopted country.

The secretary of the association, which boasts 12,208 stockholders and the patronage of 6,000 breeders not members of the organization, computes that there are at the present writing more than 400,000 registered Hereford cattle in the United States. He claims that there are more than 400,000 registered Hereford cattle service here—20,000 more than of any other registered beef breed—and 25 States are supposed to have more registered Herefords than registered cattle of any other beef breed. Good herds are still maintained in the New England States and steady progress is being recorded throughout the entire South.

In the Western America trade, Texas and the Southwest have become the favorite breeding grounds, although fine herds for the production of "seed stock" for use upon the range are also maintained in Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and the Dakotas.

A dominant feature of cattle-feeding in the Corn Belt proper at the present time is the shipment of Southwestern-bred Hereford calves into the feedlots of the Central valleys, to be finished as "baby beef" for the Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha markets.

In South America the Hereford is extensively used in connection with operations upon leading estancias in Argentina, Uruguay, and southern Brazil. In Australia and in the South African Cape colonies the breed has also been successfully introduced. In fact, wherever grass grows, and especially wherever a forlorn hope has to be led in range operations, the hardy Hereford has made fast friends.

POLLED HEREFORDS

In 1898, at the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, at Omaha, there were exhibited by W. W. Guthrie, Atchison, Kansas, under the name of Polled Kansans, some naturally hornless cattle carrying the color markings and possessing considerable of the type of standard Herefords. They were the result of mating purebred Hereford cows to a "muley" bull possessing a white face and red body, but of unknown ancestry, presumably, however, a Polled Short-horn-Hereford cross.

Seeing these cattle, and also some crossbred Red Polled-Hereford calves on his own farm, gave Mr. Warren Gammon, of Des Moines,

Iowa, the idea of the value of a naturally hornless strain of purebred Herefords, if it could be developed. Mr. Gammon learned that "sports," "variations," or "freaks" are constantly occurring among all species of plants and animals, and that by proper matings such "sports" can be propagated true to the new type. He therefore determined to search for such a "sport" purebred Hereford that would differ from the standard Hereford only in the lack of horns.

A circular inquiry, sent in the fall of 1900 to about 2,500 members of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, brought replies indicating that fourteen such hornless purebred and recorded Herefords were in existence, four being bulls and ten cows. The four bulls and seven of the cows were purchased as an experimental foundation herd.

In addition to the polled cows, a number of registered horned Hereford cows were mated with the polled bulls. The progeny from these matings showed that nearly all calves from polled sires and polled dams were hornless, as were about half those from polled bulls and horned cows. From this foundation herd the present breed or strain of Polled Herefords has been developed.

When it was demonstrated that polled bulls would sire polled calves from horned cows, the pioneer and his associates immediately assembled herds of registered horned Hereford females of desirable blood lines, and as fast as polled bulls were available they were put in service with these horned cows. The new strain was thus very rapidly increased in numbers until now, at the end of 24 years, there are upward of 50,000 Polled Herefords recorded in the American Polled Hereford Record.

Polled Herefords have spread into every State in the Union save Delaware and New Jersey, and have been exported to Canada, Mexico, South America, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Australia.

The American Polled Hereford Breeders' Association, the national breed organization, has enrolled more than 2,000 members, and there are in excess of 12,000 herds of cattle in the United States headed by Polled Hereford bulls.

Springing from "sports" occurring among purebred Herefords, the polled breed differs in no way from standard Herefords except in the possession of the polled character. With the recognized advantages of the hornless head in beef production, they have met with favor wherever introduced. Because of limited numbers and the resulting higher prices, they have only recently gone to the Western ranges in any considerable numbers, but during the last few seasons they have been in strong demand from that section.

THE JERSEY

(For illustration, see Color Plate XII)

On the French side of the English Channel, within sight of the west coast of Normandy, lie the Channel Islands. Formerly they be-

longed to France, but since the year 1204 they have been under British sovereignty. Of these islands, only four are important—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, and Sark—in the order given. It has been assumed that at one time these islands were a part of the French mainland.

Jersey is about twelve miles long and seven miles wide and contains nearly 40,000 acres. Its north shore consists of high cliffs, from which the land gradually slopes southward to St. Aubin's Bay and the city of St. Helier. The island is divided into twelve parishes and has a population of about 50,000. The climate is extremely mild and the island is a popular health resort.

Jersey is an agricultural island, some 25,000 acres being under tillage. Potato growing and the breeding of Jersey cattle are the two leading industries. The farms are small, commonly ranging from two to five acres, yet 500,000 bushels of potatoes have been harvested here in a season. Some 10,000 head of cattle are maintained on Jersey, in the open air most of the year, tethered on the rich pastures by a combination rope and chain fastened to an iron peg in the ground. Here they are systematically grazed, the tethered animal being moved forward to fresh grazing as the necessity arises.

The ancestry of Jersey cattle is obscure. It is commonly thought, however, that they are descended from French cattle; the fawn or white color has been attributed to the cattle of Normandy and the darker color to those of Brittany.

The people of Jersey many years ago recognized the value of their cattle and early adopted measures to protect the purity of the breed. As early as 1763 the island legislature prohibited importations from France. In 1789 a law was passed making importations from France, except for immediate slaughter, a crime. At the present time no cattle may be brought to the island except for slaughter within 24 hours.

A scale of points or a standard of perfection, now commonly applied to farm animals, first received serious consideration on Jersey. In 1833 the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society was organized and the following year a scale of points for the improvement of the cattle was adopted. The standard bull must score 25 points and the cow 27. At the first show held on the island, in 1834, the judges said that the cattle were of poor shape, that the cows had bad udders, and that some of the females had short, bull necks, were heavy of shoulder, etc. From time to time the score card was revised, a practice of rigid selection was followed, and the cattle steadily improved in beauty and productive merit.

The exportation of cattle from the island has been associated with their improvement. Even prior to the eighteenth century, Jerseys had been exported to England, where they were first known as French or Alderney cattle. Under the name of Alderney, the first Jerseys probably found their way to this country.

About 1821 Philip Dauncey, of England, be-

gan the development of a Jersey herd. He improved his cattle greatly through systematic breeding, and may be considered the first great constructive breeder of Jerseys. He maintained a dairy of 50 cows, each of which netted him an annual profit of \$100 from sales of butter.

Jerseys were introduced to America very early in the nineteenth century, but no definite importation from the island seems recorded prior to 1850, when Messrs. Taintor, Buck, Norton, and other gentlemen near Hartford, Connecticut, imported a bull and several cows. Since 1850 many thousands of Jerseys have been shipped from their native island to America.

In general appearance Jersey cattle are lean and muscular, of dairy type, and are valued chiefly for milk production. Some of the more striking characteristics are as follows: The color is a fawn of some shade, such as brown, lemon, orange, gray, mulberry, black, etc. About the muzzle, around the eyes, along the back over the spine, down the inner side of legs, and about the udder the color changes to a lighter tint, approximating white on the legs. A solid color is most common and meets with great favor among Jersey breeders, but white spots of varying size are not unusual.

The skin, of a rich-yellow tint, is mellow and elastic. The head of the Jersey is one of its most attractive features, being lean and fairly short, graceful of contour, with prominent, expressive eyes. The fawn color, beautiful head, and graceful form of the young Jersey heifer has caused many to refer to her as "deerlike."

Jersey breeders have done much to develop a symmetrical udder, a model of its kind. In size, Jerseys at maturity range from small to medium, with 850 to 900 pounds for cows and 1,300 to 1,400 for bulls meeting popular favor.

Jerseys mature early and usually possess superior vitality, many cows of the breed having lived 20 years or more. The cows are mild and gentle of disposition, but the bulls at maturity are apt to be nervous and irritable.

Jerseys produce a grade of milk rich in butterfat, testing about 5 per cent. Remarkable yields are recorded of these cows. The American Jersey Cattle Club, the official supervisor of the breed in this country, provides a "register of merit," the cows being tested for milk and butterfat by representatives of agricultural colleges or experiment stations. In 1923 there were 3,250 cows tested, more than 300 of which qualified for gold or silver medals. Fauvic's Star holds the high milk record for the breed—20,616 pounds in a year—while Darling's Jolly Lassie, Groff's Constance, and Princess Emma of H. S. F. have produced 1,141, 1,130, and 1,110 pounds of butterfat, respectively, in a year—most remarkable records.

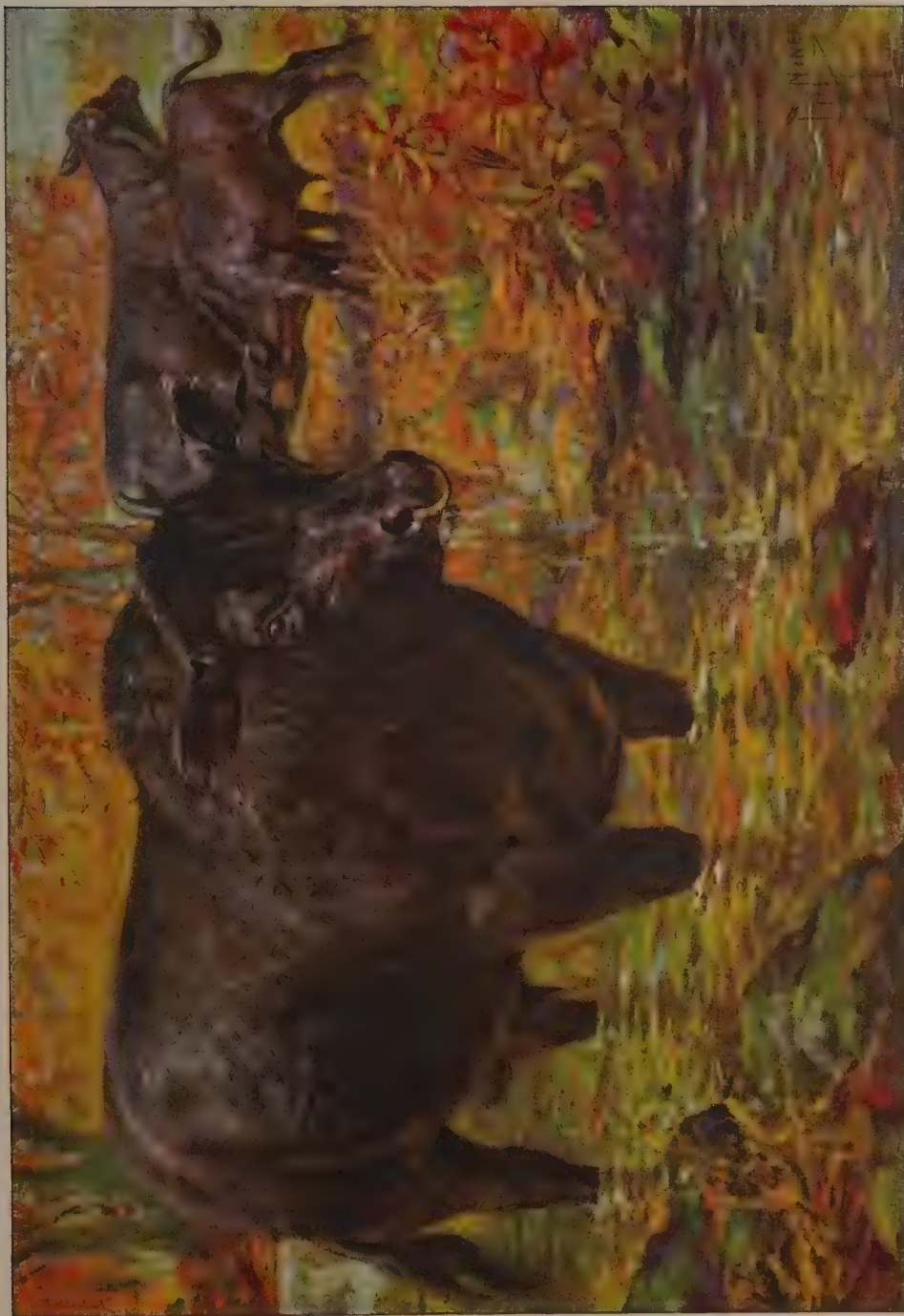
Much has been done by various organizations to promote this breed. Besides the American Jersey Cattle Club, in 1923 there were 299 State and county clubs, 123 bull associations, and 213 boys' and girls' Jersey calf clubs. The American Jersey Cattle Club promotes the purity of the breed, and since 1871



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AYRSHIRE COWS, AN IMPROVED DAIRY TYPE OF SCOTTISH ORIGIN

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS, AN IMPROVED BLACK POLLED (OR HORNLESS) BEEF BREED OF SCOTTISH ORIGIN

Painting from life by Edward Herbert Miner

has published some 106 volumes of Herd Books, containing the registration of more than 900,000 animals.

Jerseys are widely bred over the world, with many herds in the United States and Great Britain. There are nearly 20,000 breeders in this country alone, with Ohio and Texas leading. The wide distribution of the Jersey is evidence of its popularity and adaptability to varying climatic conditions.

Canada has long been noted for its Jerseys, but the largest herd in the world is located in the extreme south of Texas, not far removed from the Mexican border. In the East, in New England Jerseys have been preëminent for nearly three-quarters of a century, while some of the most noted herds on this continent are to be found in Oregon.

THE GUERNSEY

(For illustration, see Color Plate XIII)

An island in the English Channel, with an area of only 24 square miles and only about 10,000 acres of productive soil, inhabited by a thrifty race of French descent, noted for its mild climate, its gardens, its greenhouses, its granite quarries, and, above all, for its cattle! Such is the seagirt home of the "golden Guernsey" cow.

As an object lesson in what may be achieved through intelligently directed "community spirit," concentrated upon the production of something possessing outstanding quality, the creation of the Guernsey breed of cattle, now enjoying such deserved popularity in the United States, must be set down as one of the great achievements of modern husbandry.

Guernsey cattle are fawn-colored, marked with white, and are larger than their widely distributed sister breed of Jersey. They possess a peculiarly rich-yellow skin, this coloring in some subtle way extending to the lacteal products in such marked degree that the milk, cream, and butter are in broad demand, at top prices, wherever produced. In fact, the Channel Island farmers have always laid great stress upon the relationship of the color of the skin to the color of the butter. The first scale of points prepared by the breed societies of the different islands, published about 100 years ago and revised in 1840, shows that practically the same scale was used by the entire group, and that all emphasized the yellow skin as indicating the production of yellow butter.

The first cattle from the Channel Islands, all then known as Alderneys, reached the United States more than 100 years ago. They were brought over either by travelers, who, visiting the islands, fell in love with the yellow milk and butter, or by skippers who had been similarly impressed.

The earliest importations into America of cattle whose records were completed, so that their descendants might eventually be registered, were made in 1830 and 1831. These cattle were maintained on Cow Island, in Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, without mixture of other blood, and among their descendants was a cow that twice won a grand cham-

pionship. The next importation of which there is record was in 1840, and this was followed by others in the fifties and sixties, but not until about 1880 did Guernseys come to America in any great numbers.

In 1881, S. C. Kent and a number of his Quaker neighbors in Chester County, Pennsylvania, began importing Guernseys and selling them at public sale, bringing over more than 1,000 in the course of 10 years. In the nineties and for the decade following, only a few were imported each year, but about 1908 they began to come over in much larger numbers and in recent years importations have been numerous.

Nearly all of the earlier imported cattle went into the hands of wealthy men, who had country estates around the large cities in the East, principally Boston and Philadelphia. They began to come into the West in the early eighties, and at once became popular in the dairy sections.

Wisconsin now has about one-quarter of all the purebred Guernseys in the country. Pennsylvania, New York, and Minnesota follow, while representatives of the breed are to be found in every State in the Union. Nearly 100,000 bulls and 175,000 females have been recorded.

The generally accepted statement as to the origin of the Guernsey is that it is a cross between the large red cattle of Normandy and the small yellow and red cattle of Brittany. It seems certain that up to about 100 years ago the cattle on all the Channel Islands were practically of one type, and were at that time being shipped in large numbers to England.

Records show that from 1822 to 1826, inclusive, 184 bulls and 10,575 cows were exported from the Channel Islands to England. Even the cattle that were exported to England from Normandy were also referred to as Alderneys when they reached Great Britain.

The development of the breed on the Island of Guernsey, until very recent times, was largely along show-yard lines. Records do not tell when the first public exhibitions were held, but it certainly was as far back as 1842. The earliest photographs of the breed were made about 1865, but paintings and engravings were made much earlier and indicate that the cattle were rough and angular.

At least two shows are held on Guernsey each year. The most coveted prize is the King's Cup for the best cow and best bull, and the owner of a bull winning a King's Cup, if he accepts it, must let the bull stand on the island for public service for the next year at a very nominal fee, and if the animal is sold from the island before the year is up the cup is forfeited.

The one thing which, perhaps more than any other, has aided in the improvement of the Guernsey breed is the rule that no bull could stand for service on the island and the progeny be recorded if used before 15 months of age, or if used before he had been approved for service and his dam be either a prize winner at the shows or be approved by the committee at the time the son was approved for service.

In recent years the additional requirement has been made that the bull must be out of a cow with an official record.

Following the establishment of yearly official testing in America in 1901, the island Guernsey societies adopted rules along similar lines, and since that date several hundred yearly records have been completed on the island, revealing a production ranging up to 899.48 pounds of butterfat. Until recent years the island cows had practically nothing but pasture in summer and almost exclusively roots and hay in the winter, but now grain is fed, especially to cows making records.

The American Guernsey Cattle Club was organized in 1877 by a few breeders living in the Eastern States. The scale of points in use by the club has been revised three or four times. In 1898 it offered some prizes for yearly butter records made on the owners' farms and somewhat supervised by State experiment stations. The first year's work brought out the record of 783.7 pounds of fat for the cow Lilly Ella, owned in Wisconsin, and her half-sister, Lilyita, made 710 pounds of fat. These records were so remarkable that they attracted general attention, and following the completion of that year's work the club adopted rules for an Advanced Registry based on yearly semiofficial tests.

Of these annual records 17,651 had been approved up to May 1, 1924, and they show an average of 9,443.48 pounds of milk and 471.34 pounds of fat. The largest milk record for the breed is Murne Cowan's production of 24,008 pounds of milk, with 1,098.18 pounds of fat, which is the second largest fat record of the breed. The largest fat record is Countess Prue's, with 1,103.28 pounds.

THE ENGLISH LONGHORN

While this picturesque, old-fashioned British breed is still to be seen in its native land, and while specimens were imported into the United States along with the Herefords and Shorthorns, brought into Virginia and Kentucky more than a century ago, it has never regained the popularity it once enjoyed in the English Midland counties.

It is a dual-purpose type, possessing scale and dairy capacity, and takes its name from its peculiar wide-branching (and frequently down-curving) horns. At one time they were known locally in Lancashire as "Wag Horns," because of the manner in which the horn bent underneath the eye. Specimens are still to be seen with horns thrown outward and downward alongside the head, constituting an almost circular "frame" for the face. Ordinarily, however, the horns start laterally from their base, taking various twists as they develop.

The Longhorn seems to have been developed originally in the northwestern parts of England, and was once common on the plains and in the mountains of Ireland. In England it was found in Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland; and, in fact, to the south as far as the Bristol Channel. The prevailing colors originally were black and brown, with more or less white on the body and a streak of white down the back.

The Longhorn had been improved by selective matings in the Midlands long before Bakewell made them the basis of his extended experiments in pairing animals of near kin. In fact, he selected the breed for his projected manipulations because at that time (1755) it was the most popular type of the time in the central counties. He sought specifically to produce cattle with less carcass waste, maturing more rapidly than the old type.

Dairy quality Bakewell ignored, saying, "All is useless that is not beef." He sought to change the conformation, so as to develop those parts most valuable upon the block, the back and hind quarters. The exact extent to which he carried incestuous matings in pursuit of his object he never made fully known. In fact, his practices were at first so sharply criticized by his contemporaries that he maintained secrecy even with his own herdsmen. He experimented with Leicester sheep at the same time along similar lines, and one trusty old shepherd was the only person who really knew what was going on.

Bakewell held to his own course, despite ridicule and predictions of failure, and while the particular breeds with which he wrought never attained the popularity of certain contemporary types, it was the practical application of his method to the Shorthorns, Herefords, and other races that gave modern English cattle breeding its first great impetus.

In the fells of Westmorland and Cumberland the Longhorn was highly regarded because of its hardiness, thriving in the hill country, even through the winter months, without roots or shelter. It had a thick hide and strong coat, but did not reach maturity at so early an age as the Shorthorn, Hereford, and other contemporary breeds.

The breed has undergone various modifications in color. Dark roan, with black "ticks" and white line along the back was popular for years. Formerly a bluish tint was in favor, but a dark red, brindled or grizzled, with the white line on the back, has in recent years been more popular with those who still adhere to the type.

Professor Robert Wallace, of Edinburgh University, in his "Farm Live Stock of Great Britain," says:

"As dairy cattle, they frequently produce from 14 pounds up to 17 and 18 pounds of butter per week on ordinary pasture. Good cows will give on an average about eight quarts of milk twice daily. Greater attention is now paid to them, owing to the relatively higher prices given for milking cows, especially for cheese dairies, than for butchers' beasts."

DEVONS

(For illustration, see Color Plate XIV)

Devonshire has long been famous as the home of a breed generally recognized as one of the oldest distinct types of improved cattle in Great Britain. The Devons are commonly classified with the Sussex and Herefords in respect to ancient derivation, and have for generations existed in two forms, the North Devon and the South Devon (or South Ham) varieties.



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Painting by Edward Herbert Miner

TEXAS LONGHORN, OF SPANISH ORIGIN

In the hills of North Devon, extending from Barnstaple to Minehead and on into West Somersetshire, the North Devon is the pride of the countryside. All red, with neat bone and well-spread ribs, the "rubies," as they are often called in bovine parlance, not only make up into bullocks that are prime favorites in the Smithfield market, but the cows are noted for their pronounced dairy quality.

Smaller than the Hereford and Shorthorn, the Devon is perfectly adapted to grazing in a hill country, and has found favor in many parts of the world, including the United States, New South Wales, the African Cape, southern Brazil, and Uruguay.

The South Devons are larger than the Northern type and are lighter in color. The North Devon is a deep rich red, sometimes with curly hair, which is in favor. The Southern variety has a yellowish hide and heavier bone, but lacks the refinement of its cousins of the higher-lying pastures.

Francis Quartly, a North Devon man, is credited with having wrought as great an improvement in the Devon breed as the Collings did with the Shorthorn, or Tomkins with the Hereford. He adopted the Bakewell concentration policy and with immediate results, securing both uniformity and prepotency. His active creative work covered the period from 1793 to 1823, and his herd became the chief source of supply for stock bulls for the entire district. His practice was to use only bulls of his own breeding, buying females for fresh blood when deemed desirable.

Quartly continued his herd for 43 years, retiring in 1836 in favor of his nephew, John Quartly. This rare old Devon worthy lived to the age of 92, and his name stands high in the list of Britain's foremost constructive cattle breeders.

The earliest known importation of Devons into the United States was that made in 1817 by Robert Patterson, of Baltimore. Strangely enough, these were not from Devonshire, but from a splendid herd that had been established in Norfolk by the Earl of Leicester. The total registrations in the Herd Book of the American Devon Cattle Club are: 9,638 males, 16,660 females, nearly three times as many animals of each sex having been registered in 1925 as in 1924.

Devon milk is rich in butterfat and "Devonshire clotted cream" is famous on both sides of the Atlantic.

WEST HIGHLANDERS

(For illustration, see Color Plate XV)

In the heather-topped mountains and wooded glens of Scotland the West Highland cattle have their home. Dotted here and there over the wild expanse of the counties of Argyll, Inverness, and Perth rise the summits of many peaks, culminating at 4,406 feet in Ben Nevis, the highest point of land on the British Isles. It is a country of brawling streams, of grassy hillsides, isolated farms, and a widely scattered population, where the very elements tend to create in an unusual degree in both man and

beast the spirit of self-reliance and independence.

Under such conditions has developed the West Highland breed of cattle, a type well suited to its rugged surroundings. Its origin goes back to prehistoric days of *Bos longifrons* from which many British breeds sprang (see text, page 645). Professor Wilson regards them as descendants of the black cattle which the Celts drove into the west and north when they retired before the English.

Little, however, is known of their history until relatively recent times, and in their present form one may be justified in regarding many of them as aboriginal in type, far removed in domesticity from our more improved breeds.

A typical West Highland animal, with wide-spreading, formidable-looking horns, long, shaggy coat of hair, and toplofty, independent carriage of head, makes an impressive picture on the landscape. James Cameron, a Scotch breeder, says: "A really good Highland bull in full October or November coat is one of the noblest and most picturesque of animals." On his native mountain side, he has been a favorite subject with artists. Even on the lowlands of England, small herds are pastured on the parks of the nobility, where they add a new charm to the scene.

West Highland cattle vary in color, being yellow, red, black, brindle, and a mixture of red and black. The hair at its best consists of a fine, very thick undercoat, and a long outer covering, through which the rain rarely penetrates. On the forehead, top of neck, and thighs the hair is extremely long and coarse. On the London market West Highland beef is ranked of premier quality, fine of grain, and unsurpassed in flavor.

No other breed of British ancestry equals the West Highland for hardiness and capacity to withstand winter exposure. It is a comparatively small breed, the cow averaging perhaps 900 pounds and the males 1,200, as one sees them on the hills. Reared under difficult conditions, inured to exposure, and getting most of their sustenance on the mountain sides, they are slow to mature.

Few of these cattle have found their way from the Scotch Highlands, for they do not satisfactorily adjust themselves to strange conditions. An occasional small importation has been brought to America, where for a time they have been viewed as curiosities and then have disappeared.

In 1884 a West Highland Cattle Society was organized in Scotland. It publishes a Herd Book and promotes the welfare of the breed.

FRENCH CANADIAN

In his "Pioneers of New France," Francis Parkman says:

"In 1518 Baron de Léry made an abortive attempt at settlement on Sable Island, where the cattle left by him remained and multiplied." This is the earliest recorded shipment of French cattle to the New World.

The foundations of cattle breeding on the mainland were not laid, however, until a century



Photograph by Charles J. Belden

"WHITE-FACES" ON THE RANGE

Herefords and Hereford grades may be seen everywhere on Western ranches. On account of their hardiness and rustling quality, they were admirably adapted to meet the hard conditions existing when the herds were maintained on the open range. With the advent, however, of fenced pastures and irrigation in the valleys, the other beef breeds are also now strongly supported in various sections. The Hereford's reputation as a grazer, however, is possibly not equaled. His ability to make beef off grass has made him famous (see text, page 40).



© Charles J. Belden

THE BRANDING

One of the most important operations on the Western cattle ranges is the branding of the calves. Begun in the spring, it is followed up, as necessity requires, until winter sets in again. Although most of the herds are now behind fences, the branding of the calves is still regarded as a necessary measure of protection and identification.



Photographic copy of painting by l'abbé Henri Breuil

COPIES OF PREHISTORIC DRAWINGS OF A MALE AND FEMALE BISON ON THE WALLS OF A CAVE OF ALTAMIRA, NEAR SANTANDER, SPAIN

These paintings, estimated by some anthropologists as being perhaps 25,000 years old, are among the many interesting relics of early man found in the caves and grottoes of the Pyrenees. The cave at Altamira was discovered in 1875, but not until four years later was it known that prehistoric pictures decorated parts of its rocky walls and ceiling. The figures are painted on stone in red, black, and brown, and, because of the almost complete absence of light in the cavern, the colors are as vivid as if recently applied.

later. In 1620 a few cattle were landed at Quebec, and in 1665 Messrs. Tracey and de Courcelle brought from France a small shipment described as black and brindle in color. These early selections were from Brittany, Normandy, and probably from the Island of Jersey, and their descendants to this day are not unlike the darker Jerseys in coloring.

The climate and grazing of the Province of Quebec called for an active, hardy race, and under the name of French Canadian the farmers of that district have persistently adhered to these diminutive but exceedingly efficient cattle. Although weighing only from 700 to 1,000 pounds, the cows, with liberal feeding, will yield up to 5,000 to 6,000 pounds of milk per year, which tests frequently from 4 to 5 per cent fat.

This breed illustrates admirably the success with which types of cattle suited to any environment may be perfected. The French Canadian cows thrive and yield their good flow of rich milk upon such scant herbage that most other breeds would find it utterly insufficient.

At the present time dark brown is the favored color, but black, brown or fawn, with a brown or fawn stripe along the back and around the muzzle, is accepted. Calves are often somewhat yellow in color when born, but generally undergo a definite change as yearlings.

The cows are noted for the persistency of their milk yield. This fact finds illustration in the case of one registered as Adaline 5350, who, in her three-year-old form, under official test produced 8,705 pounds of milk in 12 months, showing 371 pounds of butterfat, and gave 494 pounds of milk during the last month of the test.

Attention was attracted in the United States to the utility of French Canadian cows through a remarkable showing in economical production made in a comparative test conducted during the Pan American Exposition, at Buffalo, in 1901. They have been imported into our North-eastern States to a limited extent, and a registration has been established for them both in the United States and the Province of Quebec.

RED POLLS

(For illustration, see Color Plate XVI)

This useful and popular dual-purpose breed in its present form represents a blending of the old hornless red stocks of Norfolk and Suffolk, England. Hornless, or polled, cattle seem to have existed in those districts from time immemorial. The probability seems to be that they were introduced soon after the Roman occupation.

Originally there was much variance of type in the two varieties. The Norfolks were a small, hardy, and thriving breed, neat-boned, short-legged, round-barreled, and strong-loined, fattening easily and producing an average flow of high-quality milk. The Suffolks were of larger frame, rougher in appearance, having flat loins, with prominent hip bones and tail head. They were exceptionally heavy milkers, but the quality of the milk was not so good as that of the Norfolks.

The merging of these two strains, beginning about 1846, proved the foundation of the present

breed. It has been the aim of the successful breeders and showmen to combine the good qualities of both of the old strains, and produce a cow of medium to large size, blood-red in color, of fine bone, smooth and compact in form, hardy, docile—one that will fatten easily, producing meat of high quality, and a cow that will give a good flow of rich milk all the year round.

There seems little doubt that our so-called native American "muley" cows are descendants, more or less mixed with other strains, of Norfolk and Suffolk cows brought over by early English emigrants.

The persistence with which the old Suffolk traits are transmitted, under what would seem adverse conditions, finds a striking illustration in what were known in Massachusetts as "Jamestown cattle." In 1847, during the famine in Ireland, the people of Boston sent a shipload of provisions to that country to relieve the distress. As a token of appreciation, a Mr. Jeffries, living near Cork, presented to the captain a Suffolk polled heifer. She was delivered by him to the donors of the provisions and was sold at auction for the benefit of the fund.

This cow proved to be a remarkably fine milker, and her progeny (mostly bulls by what were then known as Alderney sires) were largely used in the dairy herds around Boston.

The progeny of these half-blood Suffolk bulls were nearly all hornless and were so superior to the ordinary cattle of the district as to become noted. They derived the pseudonym Jamestown from the name of the vessel in which the heifer came over, and at several local fairs were shown in considerable numbers.

A. W. Cheever, agricultural editor of *The New England Farmer*, acquired a small herd of them, and after 15 years' experience said:

"We were thoroughly converted to a full faith in the superior qualities of the polled cow as a domestic animal."

While it is probable that various sporadic importations of the Red Polls had been made in Colonial days, the first historic importation for breeding purposes was made by G. F. Taber, of New York, in 1873. This consisted of a bull and three heifers. In 1875 he imported four cows in addition, and in 1882 three bulls and twenty-three heifers. During that same year Mead & Kimball, of Vermont, imported a bull and ten females, and in 1883 G. P. Squires, of New York, and Geldard & Busk, an English firm, made importations.

Thereafter the number brought over increased rapidly from year to year until about 1900, when the prices on the other side became so high that few importations have since been made.

The Model Dairy conducted at the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo in 1901 gave the first opportunity for Red Polled cows to compete with other breeds in economical production of milk and butterfat. There were ten breeds competing, and the Red Polls won fifth place. In individual cows Red Polls won second place, with a net profit of \$52.10. First place went to a Guernsey cow, with a net profit for the six months of \$59.41.

In this test all the Red Polled cows entered



Photograph by H. G. Olds

A \$60,000 SHORTHORN BULL

This two-year-old bull won the grand championship in the Argentine National Show of 1925, and subsequently was sold at auction for a record price, the equivalent of \$60,000 American gold. More than 1,000 head of Shorthorns were on exhibition, the largest display of show cattle of any breed held in the world.

were from one herd, and they had been in lactation from 42 to 70 days when the test began. Many of the breeds in competition with them had special experts traveling all over the country, selecting cows here and there; so, for competitors upon that occasion, the Red Polls were contending against picked individuals selected from the best herds of the entire country.

The inauguration of the Farmer's Cow Contest at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago in 1902 again gave the breed an opportunity to show its dual characteristics in competition with other breeds. The rating in this contest was as follows: Butterfat record of each cow during the period of lactation was to count 35 per cent; her individual merit, 25 per cent and her calf, 40 per cent. Red Polls were the winners in this contest in both 1902 and 1903, the only years that these classes were given.

In 1908 the American breeders established their score card and standard description, and this has been followed in both the showing and in making selection of breeding animals, thus standardizing type. During that year also the Red Polled Cattle Club inaugurated the Club Milk Test. The present world's official record for a Red Polled cow for twelve consecutive months is 20,280.6 pounds of milk and 891.58 pounds of butterfat. This record is held by Jean Du Luth Beauty.

The carcass classes at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago have developed valuable information. For a number of years Red Polls have been entered in these classes. The majority of entries of Red Polls in the carcass classes have been made by farmers who have bred, fed, and exhibited their own cattle.

In 1922 Red Polls won first in the senior yearling class and second in the junior yearling



THE WORLD'S CHAMPION BUTTERFAT PRODUCER

The Australian-bred Shorthorn Melba 15th of Darbalara produced under official test during a 12-months' period 32,522 pounds of milk yielding 1,614 pounds of butterfat—a world's record for total production of butterfat.



Photograph by Robert F. Hildebrand

A NEW QUEEN OF THE GUERNSEY WORLD

This cow, Anesthesia's Faith of Hill Stead, has recently finished a year's official test, which is 19,741.7 pounds of milk and 1,112.5 pounds of butterfat.



A PAIR OF SHORTHORNS ALL "DOLLED UP" FOR THE SHOW

These heifers illustrate the beef type of a dual-purpose breed. Note the herdsman's work upon the coat of the red beauty on the left, preparatory to sending her into the showing.

class. These steers sold for 31 and 35 cents a pound, respectively, the highest prices ever received for any steers in the show, except the grand champion.

The dressing percentage of the senior yearling steer was 62.76 per cent, while that of the junior yearling was 64.95 per cent. As this competition included 52 entries from the herds of our greatest beef producers and from a number of agricultural colleges as well, the fact that the Red Polls were able to win these places with steers bred, fed, and exhibited by a farmer-owner shows the possibilities of the breed for the production of a choice quality of beef.

The usefulness of this breed is now well known the world over. Exportations have been made from England not only to the United States, but into Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, South and Central America, Mexico, Alaska, Hawaii, and Jamaica.

Until the World War, not many Red Polls

were found in England outside of the native counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, but the conflict brought about some notable agricultural readjustments, and, among others, a wider distribution of the Red Polls in various parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

The number of animals recorded in America to date is 48,397 bulls and 68,957 females. Of these, approximately 43,000 bulls and 58,000 females were American-bred animals.

SUSSEX

This English breed, found in Sussex, Kent, Surrey, and Hampshire, is obviously descended from the same parent stock as the Devonshires. Some authorities trace an ancestral relationship between the Sussex, the Devon, the Hereford, the Welsh, and the West Highlander. The Sussex has longer and stronger horns than the Devon. It is dark-red in color, is larger and heavier-boned than the Devon, and is valued



Photograph by Dave Risk

ABERDEEN-ANGUS BABY BEEVES

These calves were fed and shown by the boys' and girls' club members at a recent Iowa State fair and illustrate the type of beef cattle now commanding high prices in all central markets (see text, pages 42-43).

chiefly as a good grazer where beef rather than milk is sought.

In the district in which it is bred there are large areas of stiff, heavy-working soils, calling for great strength at the plow. The Sussex oxen were at one time extensively used as draft animals by these South of England farmers. They are a sturdy breed, and the British have introduced them successfully into South Africa.

In 1884 Mr. Overton Lea, of Nashville, Tennessee, made an importation of Sussex, and for some years maintained a good collection of the breed. The descendants of the Lea importations were distributed in various Southern States. Sussex have also been bred sparingly in Maine and in the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Lea made several notable exhibits of bullocks at the Chicago Fat Stock Shows of the eighties, his animals winning numerous prizes, and their showing of finely marbled beef on the block attracting much attention.

The Sussex has not attained any general distribution in the United States.

KERRIES AND DEXTERS

Kerry cattle as a distinct breed have existed in Ireland from very remote periods. In an address prepared for the Royal Dublin Agricultural Society some years ago, Professor James Wilson declared that "the Kerries are all now left of the races that once inhabited the whole island, but which have been gradually pushed out by imported cattle."

This conclusion is apparently substantiated by the fact that it is only in the mountainous districts of the County of Kerry and on the Berehaven Peninsula, in County Cork, that the breed is still to be found as the ordinary commercial cattle of the country, reared and found upon practically all holdings.

Herd of carefully bred specimens, now having registration in the office of the Kerry Cattle Society of Ireland, are to be found in various parts of Great Britain, but these are of comparatively modern establishment.

It is commonly conceded that the native Irish cattle were originally all black, and that is the color of the Kerries of to-day. Reddish-browns appear at times, and now and then a few white markings develop, but these are not approved by the breed association.

Kerry cattle are diminutive, averaging around 900 pounds, but for generations they have been loved by the Irish cottagers because of the capacity of the cows for producing a good flow of rich milk at a minimum cost. There is record of one herd, kept for 12 years, having an average yield of more than 600 gallons of milk with 4 per cent of butterfat. Records published by the Kerry association demonstrate surprising capacity at the pail, individual cows yielding up to 8,550 pounds in 12 months.

Twelve cows averaged between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds; 43 between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds. Butterfat percentages ran remarkably high, 8 cows averaging over 5 per cent and 62



© H. Armstrong Roberts

WEEK-OLD TWINS: AYRSHIRE CALVES FROM ONE OF PENNSYLVANIA'S FINEST HERDS

between 4 per cent and 5 per cent. There is also record of an extraordinary cow (Kilmorna Waterville 1st) that produced 11,126 pounds of milk in 1913, yielding $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per day for several months after calving.

The globule of the fat in Kerry milk is smaller than in most other breeds. The cream when set, therefore, does not rise so fast; hence the Kerry's reputation for "sweet milk." Butter made from the milk is also considered particularly "sweet." The cows carry upstanding, slender white horns, with black tips which often turn back. The bull's horns are shorter than the cow's and are commonly erect, with tips turned back.

A subvariety of the Kerry, known as the Dexter, has attained considerable popularity, both in Ireland and in England. The exact origin of the Dexter is not clearly traced, but

Professor Wilson, in his "Evolution of British Cattle," states that red cattle of North Devon type were taken to the south of Ireland a century or more ago and crossed with the native Kerry. He gives much credit to Devon influence and ascribes the red which occasionally occurs with Kerry and Dexter cattle to that source. He also states that the Devon transmitted the shortness of leg seen in the Dexter.

What was formerly the Kerry and Dexter Cattle Society of Ireland has recently changed its title to the Kerry Cattle Society of Ireland, and will no longer promote the Dexter. The Royal Dublin Society, the publisher of the Herd Book, has discontinued recording the Dexter. This is because of its alleged uncertainty in reproduction, the tendency of the cows, it is alleged, being to drop calves with "bulldog" heads.



Photograph from F. Hutchinson

A HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN MOTHER AND HER QUADRUPLTS

This cow, owned by Mr. W. E. Lawson (at the right), of Manitoba Province, Canada, on July 2, 1925, gave birth to four healthy, normal calves.



© H. A. Strohmeyer, Jr.

GUERNSEY TRIPLETS

Three-of-a-kind are not common among cattle, and these were the first triplet heifers to be registered by the American Guernsey Cattle Club.



Photograph by Charles Reid

SCIONS OF AN ANCIENT HOUSE

These Cadzow calves are examples of the so-called Wild White Cattle (see Color Plate VI), a few herds of which are still to be found in Great Britain. They are thought to be the nearest living connecting link to the prehistoric cattle of the British Isles and derive their name from Cadzow Castle Park, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in which their progenitors have roamed for several centuries.



Photograph by Harriet Chalmers Adams

BRAHMANS ON THE STREETS OF RIO DE JANEIRO

The sacred ox of India becomes a garbage carrier and jack of all work on the hills of Brazil's capital city. About 4 o'clock every afternoon all the oxen go down to the lower city, their work over for the day.



Photograph by H. A. Strohmeyer, Jr.

AYRSHIRE CHAMPIONS

This fine old Scottish dairy breed, while it has long been known in America, has of late years materially increased its popularity. The cows are noted for their splendid udders, strong, level quarters, deep bodies, and persistent flow of milk of the highest quality (see text, page 114).



Photograph by J. and J. Brown

A BELTED GALLOWAY BULL (SEE TEXT, PAGE 117)

An interesting offshoot of the shaggy-coated black polled Galloway breed of Scotland.



Photograph by H. A. Strohmeyer, Jr.

PRINCESSES OF JERSEY

A quartet of shapely heifers whose ancestors came from the Channel Island of Jersey.

The small size of the Dexter is also objectionable from the Kerry standpoint. It is either black or red in color and is more compactly built than the Kerry, having a round, plump body and very short legs.

Dexters are sought by some of their admirers because of their diminutive size. Some very handsome specimens have weighed only about 500 pounds, and one noted bull, known as La Mancha Union Jack, stood only 38 inches high and weighed 500 pounds. The late King Edward was especially interested in Dexters and maintained one of the good herds of the breed.

Interesting experiments in crossing Dexters with larger British breeds have been made, crosses with the Shorthorn, Red Polled Norfolk, and Aberdeen-Angus producing some remarkably fine butcher's beasts, some of which have been shown at the Smithfield (London) show.

A few specimens of both Keries and Dexters have been imported into the United States and have attracted much attention as bovine novelties possessing practical utility. An American Kerry and Dexter Club was formed a few years ago, but the organization has been discontinued.

THE RED AFRICANDER

(For illustration, see Color Plate XVII)

South Africa is credited with having produced a type of cattle quite unsurpassed in point of splendid adaptation to its environment—the Red Africander breed.

There are now nearly 10,000,000 head of cattle of all sorts in the Union of South Africa,

maintained chiefly in the eastern or Indian Ocean coast colonies lying between Rhodesia and Cape Town.

In the eastern Transvaal, the high-veld area of the Orange Free State, Natal, and the eastern parts of the Cape Colony proper, the Taurine population is chiefly centered. In those areas dairying is an important industry, and it is interesting to note that transplanted Friesians have there been brought to an exceptional degree of excellence, fine specimens of Cape breeding having been exported to England for breeding purposes and sold at very high prices.

While the Friesians and other dairy types have found a profitable field here, there are ranching possibilities in Rhodesia and the northern Transvaal, in which the native cattle, and especially the improved Red African type, are chiefly employed as foundation stock. Crossed with Sussex, Hereford, or Shorthorn bulls, they produce grazing beasts of superior character, finding a good market at Johannesburg and other centers.

The Red Africanders have existed as a distinct type for more than a century. They were developed by the early settlers from indigenous stock of unknown origin.

In the pre-railway days of South Africa the crying need of the colonies was for a good trek-ox for use in hauling the wagon trains that supplied necessary transportation—an animal that had activity, hardiness, speed at various paces, strength, docility, and intelligence.

The farmers of those early days rose to the occasion. The Africander ox, of uniform type



Photograph by Alice Schalek

AN OX TO THE RESCUE ON A MUDY ROAD IN CHOSŬN (KOREA)



Photograph by Captain Frank Hurley

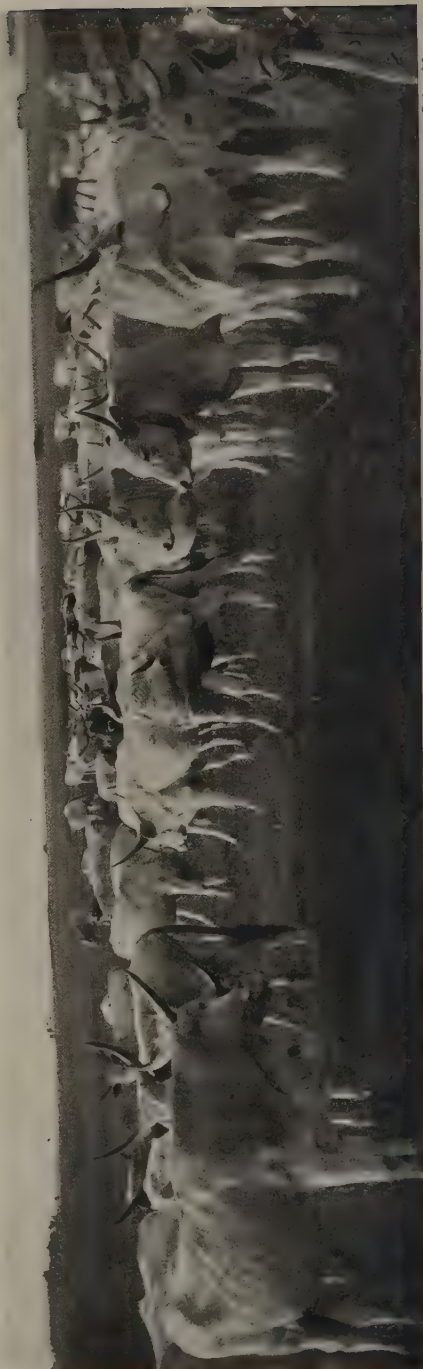
CATTLE OF THE SOUTH SEAS

Herds of British origin (Hereford and Shorthorn) grazing on a plantation in British New Guinea.



"PLOWING IN THE NIVERNAIS"

The original of this masterpiece hangs in the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris. It is one of the best works of the famous French animal painter, Rosa Bonheur.



Photograph by Camillo Schneider

CATTLE OF THE CENTRAL HUNGARIAN PLAIN

Because of poor flesh-forming and milk-yielding qualities, this type is giving way to less picturesque, but more useful, breeds.



Photograph from Hilding and Company

SACRED COWS OF BALI

In the Dutch East Indies certain cows are regarded as sacred. One of the features of the annual New Year's Festival on the island of Bali is a race between these sacred animals. For this occasion they are bedecked with fanciful headresses and enormous bells are hung about their necks.



PAUL POTTER'S "YOUNG BULL"

This is one of the most famous cattle pictures in the art museums of Europe. It hangs in the Gallery of The Hague (see text, under "Minor Dutch Types," page 74).

and color, met not only the requirements of the trails, but the demand for draft purposes in the fields. When the yoke-worn bullock was finally turned out upon the native grasses of the veld, he completed his service to his creators by fattening himself into good, edible beef.

A king Africander bull has not many superiors in impressive character among the improved breeds of other lands. Fully matured bullocks grown under veld conditions—that is, without shelter or food other than the natural grasses—weigh from 1,200 to 1,400 pounds. They naturally resist drouths, ticks, and other insects, as well as disease, better than imported breeds, and afford a basis for grazing operations even better than the Longhorn that made our own Western cattle ranching possible.

The vooi-trekkers (early pioneers) who developed the Red Africander breed are entitled to rank with the bovine breed-builders of the Northern Hemisphere.

THE AYRSHIRES

(For illustration, see *Color Plate XVIII*)

A notable modern instance of rare constructive skill in manipulating bovine form and characteristics to suit a local environment is afforded by the case of the Ayrshire, the only breed of special dairy character originated in the British Isles. It was developed by the thrifty farmers of the Ayrshire district of southwestern Scotland, first by crossing a native

stock with other breeds, and later by carefully considered selective mating.

Most authorities have credited the old Teeswater stock as the most likely beginning of improvement, but infusions of various other bloods are also suggested as probable, including Wild Whites, Highland, and Channel Island crossing. The foundations of the now well-established race are thought to have been laid between 1750 and 1780.

The Ayrshire farms along the banks o' Doon and the gurgling Ayr, as well as on the hills that lead up to the highlands of southern Lanarkshire and North Dumfries, are small and the herds are close together. The country folk are neighborly and "each yin kens the ither's business." Consequently when one has something unusually "guid" the neighbors are certain to find it out.

So, in developing and perfecting the Ayrshire, when a certain sire begot better calves than those found in neighboring herds, his sons were readily salable to those who sought the improvement noted. Moreover, Scotch thriftiness led to the heavy use in service of any bull which proved himself a good breeder.

In this way full advantage was taken whenever an animal of extra transmitting qualities was produced, so that the breed was benefited in the largest way.

The Ayrshire was developed to fill a certain definite want. A dairy cow was needed, and the breeds already in existence were not adapted to the climatic and feeding conditions of Scot-



Photograph by Emil P. Albrecht

A TEAM IN THE PYRENEES

Among the mountains of southern France both ox and cow teams are in general use. Sometimes the yoke is fastened to the animals' necks, but more often it is bound to their horns and topped with an imposing-looking headdress of shaggy goatskin, which gives a very decorative effect.

land, where the development of root crops and a progressive agriculture made necessary the use of dairy animals.

Although other breeds had been tried and in some instances proved useful in the low, fertile valleys, yet none had been satisfactory on the hill farms in competition with the native stock said to have served as the foundation of the breed now called Ayrshire. A few men, therefore, set themselves the task of breeding an animal with the constitution and healthy vigor to withstand rigorous treatment by the elements and, at the same time make an economic return for the rather scanty rations supplied.

The success of these Scotch breeders in their search for a dairy cow is attested by the popularity of the Ayrshire in Scotland and England to-day, to which special emphasis was given at the 1923 London Dairy Show, where Ayrshires

defeated the representatives of all other breeds, both in the showing and in the interbreed milking contests.

Exportations have been made to many countries, and the breed has made good, under widely varying climatic conditions, from the Tropics to the Arctic, and in every longitude, from Sweden and Finland to South Africa and Australia; from Canada to Porto Rico and Mexico and Central America.

The first Ayrshires to reach America were imported into Canada more than 100 years ago. They were brought from Scotland because of their ability to withstand the rigors of an ocean voyage in those days and because of the excellence of their milk. While some Ayrshires are supposed to have reached Connecticut as early as 1822, the first definite record of importation is that of the Massachusetts Society



Photograph from Samuel G. Gordon

LOADING CATTLE AT SALAVERRY, PERU

Along the west coast of South America, where large ocean-going freighters cannot come close to the shore, cattle are loaded into open boats and towed out to deep water, where a derrick hoists them on board by means of a belt slung under them from front legs to hind quarters.

for the Promotion of Agriculture, in 1837. Importations in conservative numbers have been made with fair regularity since, the average for the last two decades being about 200 head per year.

The story of the Ayrshire's qualities early spread throughout the northeastern part of the United States. Accustomed to gaining a livelihood on the Scottish hills, it readily adapted itself to conditions in New England, which is to this day a stronghold for the breed.

More than a half century ago New York farmers, learning of the hardiness and profitableness of the Ayrshire stock to the eastward and in Canada, established herds, and that State now leads in the number of cattle of this breed, having nearly one-third of all in the country within its borders.

Pennsylvania has awakened to the breed's merits and has founded many splendid herds, while in the Middle West and on the Pacific coast, wherever dairying is developing, there is an increasing demand for breeding stock. Today Ayrshire herds may be found upon the hillsides of every State in the Union.

In 1923 a total of 7,077 American Ayrshires were purchased by breeders in 43 States, the Virgin Islands, Canada, Central America, and China. There are now registered in the Herd Books of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, the record organization of the breed formed in 1875, a total of 113,467 Ayrshires, of which 82,980 are females.

An important factor in increasing the popularity of Ayrshires in the United States is the development of Advanced Registry testing. A



Photograph by A. W. Cutler

AN OX CART IN OPORTO, PORTUGAL, WITH A LOAD OF PORT WINE

Note the ornate carved yoke, which probably has been handed down from father to son for generations—a prized heirloom.



© Donald McLeish

DUTCH LANDMARKS

The windmill and the black-and-white cattle are almost equally characteristic of the Dutch countryside. The former is used for draining pastures for the latter to graze in, and the two, combined with the cleanliness and thrift of the people, have placed the Netherlands high in the ranks of the dairy nations.

number of highly creditable yearly productions have drawn the attention of dairy farmers to the fact that the type of the Ayrshire carries productive ability to a high degree. The highest of these records is that made by Garclaugh May Mischief, of 25,329 pounds of milk and 894.91 pounds of fat. This cow, the champion of the breed, is still milking profitably and reproducing regularly at Penshurst Farm, in Pennsylvania, at 18 years of age.

Records have proved the longevity of the breed and its long-continued productiveness, a number of 10,000-pound productions being recorded for cows more than 20 years of age.

The special pride of the breed lies, however,

in its averages rather than in individual production. In the past two years 1,353 records, more than 50 per cent of them made by immature animals and a number by those well past the age at which most dairy cows cease to be profitable, averaged 11,038 pounds of 4 per cent milk, the exact fat average being 441.44 pounds.

The uniform productive capacity of the breed inclines the owners of Ayrshires to favor the Scottish system of milk records, which provides for testing all cows in a herd rather than a selected few, as is frequently the practice in the United States. Consequently they are entering coöperative cow-testing associations and setting high records with sufficient frequency to estab-



Photograph by Smith and Morton

A BRAHMAN BULL AND HIS SHORTHORN OFFSPRING

Both the hump and horns present in the father are absent in the son, whose mother was a registered Polled Shorthorn. Brahmans have been introduced into the American Southwest because of their ability to withstand heat and drought and their immunity from the attacks of the cattle tick.

lish the Ayrshire's claim to marked uniformity in a heavy flow of 4 per cent milk.

Ayrshire cows weigh about 1,000 pounds and the bulls from 1,400 to 2,000 pounds. The color is white and red and brownish-red verging on the mahogany. The typical New England Ayrshire is red, with only a little white, but the more popular color in other sections, particularly with show-yard individuals, is white, with only a little red about the head and neck and a few spots scattered over the body.

The question of color is given relatively slight consideration when the animal is above the average in other respects. The horn is characteristic, being long and curving outward, upward, and slightly backward. The top line is very strong, the rib deep, the chest full, the barrel large, and the legs straight and strong. Ayrshire enthusiasts maintain that this breed's udder is the most nearly perfect of any cattle, being attached high behind and well forward and having a flat sole, with the teats of medium size and well placed. Ayrshires are prepotent, commonly breeding true to form. There is no lover of perfection in animal form who is not strongly attracted by the lines, the vigor and character, and the perfection of udder of the Ayrshire.

The Ayrshire is notably long-lived. She matures a little slowly, being frequently at her best at ten or eleven years, and continues useful to a great age. She is hardy, vigorous, and

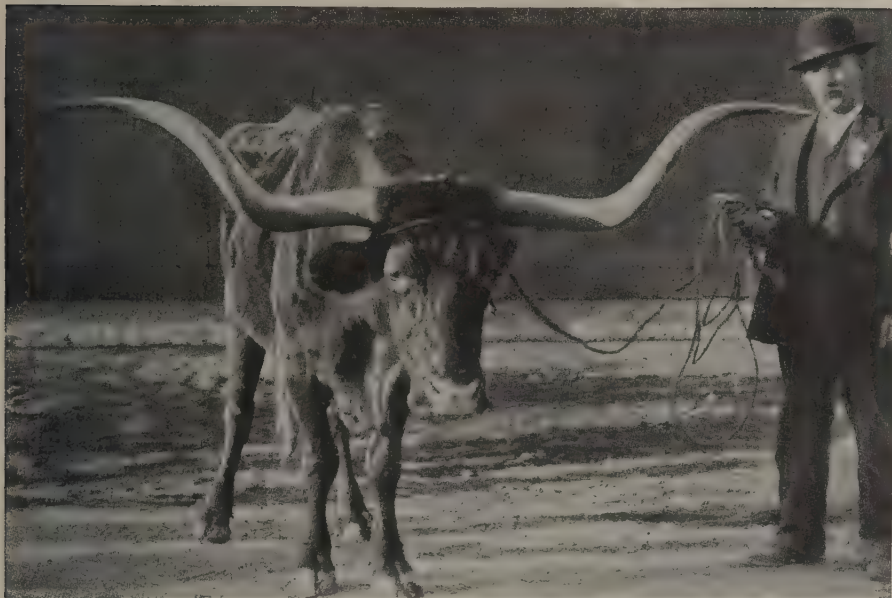
disease-resistant. She is an excellent grazer and makes economical use of the feeds she consumes. Her calves are healthy and strong at birth and easily raised. Her milk is of the highest quality, testing 4 per cent in fat, the globules very small, and it is so well balanced in its nutrients that the breed is not only a favorite with market-milk venders, but popular in certified dairies and others where quality is emphasized. Ayrshire milk is in special favor with physicians and dietitians.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

(For illustration, see Color Plate XIX)

Notable among the breeds of cattle for beef production is the Aberdeen-Angus. Its native home is in eastern Scotland, north of latitude 56°, where the three counties of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Forfar line up in bold face against the North Sea. This land of hill and dale has a rugged climate, with a touch of Scotch mist from the sea. It is a fine country for growing small cereals, potatoes, turnips, and beets, while extensive pastures furnish rich grazing for farm animals.

Here for many generations have lived and prospered a thrifty farmer folk who specialize in breeding cattle. In southern Aberdeen, in the Buchan district, the breed was known as "Buchan humlies." In the Angus section of



Photograph by Texas Farm and Ranch Company

OLD GERONIMO (SEE TEXT, PAGE 120)

This old warrior of the Southwest is reminiscent of "Buffalo Bill" and his Wild West Shows and was one of the last of the real "Texas Longhorns." His very name calls up visions of a famous old Indian chieftain. At the time this picture was made, in 1899, the steer was supposed to have been 36 years old.

Forfar they were "Angus doddies." Various words were used by the Scotch, such as "hum-lies," "doddies," "dodded," etc., to indicate that they were polled or hornless.

In America the word "polled" is universally used as applied to cattle that are naturally hornless. While Aberdeen-Angus is the correct name of this breed, whether in Scotland or in America, in its adopted home, the name "Polled Angus" is in common usage.

The origin of this breed has been the subject of much speculation. Some have expressed the opinion that these polled cattle originated as sports from black cattle with horns. Others have thought them descended from hornless prehistoric stock, and that they may be of Scandinavian ancestry introduced into Britain by the Norsemen, for hornless cattle have a long record in Norway and Sweden. Professor James Wilson assumes that they are not descended from sports, but come from the same race of hornless stock and are presumably of Scandinavian origin.

Historically, polled cattle have been a matter of record in Scotland only since 1752, when a Mr. Graham entered in an account book the purchase of "one humble oax." The first printed reference to hornless cattle in Angus is dated 1797 in the old Statistical Account of the parish of Bendochy, which states that "there are 1,229 cattle in the parish, many of them

dodded, wanting horns." Documentary evidence of polled cattle in Aberdeen is said to date back to 1523.

The first noteworthy improvement of the black polled cattle of this section of Scotland began with Hugh Watson, of Keillor, Forfarshire, who was born in 1789 and died in 1865. He was a great constructive breeder and produced an earlier-maturing, heavier-fleshed, thicker type that dressed out at slaughter to produce more and better meat than had heretofore been known.

Among the remarkable cows owned by Watson was Old Grannie. In the 36 years of her life she had 25 calves—one of the most wonderful records for longevity and fecundity in the bovine world.

One of the greatest cattle breeders of all time, William McCombie, of Tillyfour, Aberdeenshire, began with the "doddies" shortly after Watson took them up, and did more to make their merits known than any other early improver of the type. He developed the famous Pride of Aberdeen and other celebrated families; carried the Aberdeen-Angus colors to world's championships at the Paris Universal Exposition, and was the producer of the far-famed bullock Black Prince, that brought his breeder signal honors from the late Queen Victoria.

Some of the more characteristic features of



Wide World Photograph

CAUGHT OFF HIS GUARD IN THE PLAZA DE TOROS, MADRID

This Spanish bullfighter had been advancing from the side when the animal made a sudden turn, catching him with one horn. By good fortune the torero made his escape with only minor injuries.

the Aberdeen-Angus are the black color, hornless and comparatively short head, compact, low-set body, fine quality of flesh, and high percentage of marketable carcass to offal in killing. While black is the almost universal color, occasionally red sports occur, an inheritance from early days, when these cattle were red as well as black. Red animals of the breed, however, are not permissible of record in the Herd Books of to-day.

The head of the Aberdeen-Angus is short, broad of muzzle, prominent of eye, with the poll, or top skull, neatly pointed, and is representative of what stockmen designate as a "feeder's head." Good examples of the breed are highly developed in back and quarters, where the high-priced cuts of meat are found, while the neck and leg, which furnish the cheaper cuts, are comparatively short.

At maturity these are heavy-weighing cattle in proportion to their size, although they weigh slightly less than the Shorthorn and Hereford, notwithstanding the fact that some animals of the breed have attained notably heavy weights.

Scarcely more than a half century ago Aberdeen-Angus cattle were first imported to America by George Grant, of Victoria, Kansas, yet in this time they have attained more high honors in competition on the butcher's block than any other breed. Their great record in America begins with the first show of the International Live Stock Exposition in 1900.

Since then 22 grand championships on single steers have been awarded at the International, of which 13 have been won by Aberdeen-Angus purebreds or grades. In the annual competition of carloads of fat cattle at the International since 1900, out of 23 grand championship awards the Aberdeen-Angus has won 19—a remarkable record.

In the British competitions similar results have obtained. Carlots were slaughtered, and found special favor among the butchers because of the small percentage of offal to merchantable carcass and the superior quality of the flesh, without heavy external layers of fat. Buyers pay the highest prices for these cattle, as well-fattened steers of the breed may be expected to dress out 65 per cent or better of carcass to offal.

Prime Aberdeen-Angus bullocks are generally recognized as the best of all "killers," so far as the production of rich, thick-cutting, finely-marbled flesh is concerned. The fat is evenly distributed throughout the entire carcass.

The crossing of the Aberdeen-Angus with horned cattle, as a rule, results in polled progeny that kill to furnish carcass superior to the horned parent. This hornless cross is also highly valued, as polled cattle suffer no injury from horns and feed together more quietly and in closer quarters than do cattle with horns.

The Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Society in Scotland and the American Aberdeen-Angus Breed-



Photograph by Franklin L. Fisher

THE ENTRANCE OF THE BULLFIGHTERS: LISBON

In Portugal bullfighting is a sport of skill shorn of much of the brutality which marks the contests in Spain. The horses are not gored and the bull is not killed, but after the torreador has successfully implanted a certain number of banderillas in the animal's back it is pronounced "dead" by the judges and is then driven from the arena.

ers' Association promote the breed in Britain and on this side, engage in registration of pure-bred animals, and publish Herd Books. In the American register 388,594 animals have been recorded. Quite a number of boys' and girls' calf clubs in the Middle West are promoting this black polled breed (see illustration, page 97).

The Aberdeen-Angus does not have so wide a world distribution as the Shorthorn or Hereford, but it is steadily growing in popularity in the land of its nativity, in England, Canada, and the United States.

THE GALLOWAYS

A first cousin of the Aberdeen-Angus is the Galloway, native to the district of that name in extreme southwestern Scotland, which to-day includes the old shires of Wigtown and Kirkcudbright.

The present-day area of Galloway, some 40 by 90 miles, with a sea front on the south and west, has a variable surface of wide moors, rough hills, and heather-topped mountains. The climate is damp and cloudy much of the time, cold and inclement in winter and often cool in

summer. Much of the land is well suited to grass, and cattle graze upon the pastures through most of the year.

The origin of the Galloway is involved in the same obscurity which attaches to the Aberdeen-Angus. Developed in a region where horns were not uncommon, breeders by selection have gradually established the polled type. About 1789 George Culley wrote of "polled or humbled" cattle, and stated that "for the original of these we must look in Galloway."

English cattle buyers early showed a preference for polled varieties, and "by the end of the eighteenth century as many as 20,000 head of cattle were driven from Galloway to the English markets."

In hornless character, color, and general form the Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus bear a close resemblance. As a rule, however, the Galloway is not so wide of back and deep of body; neither does it fatten so easily as the Aberdeen-Angus, although it produces a superior carcass. These cattle are extremely hardy, and have made a fine record in this regard at the Alaska Experiment Station at Sitka, where they have been bred for a number of years.



Photograph by Kiyoshi Sakamoto

A JAPANESE "OX COBBLER"

In the Island Empire of the Far East the oxen wear straw sandals to protect their hoofs.

A striking feature of the breed is the wonderful coat of long, black or brown-black, silky hair that is in its most attractive condition during the early winter season. It consists of two parts, a soft, silky, close undercovering and a long, soft, moderately curly outer coat. This heavy coat of hair affords the animal protection from storms in winter, suiting them especially for exposure on the open range (see page 692).

Well-tanned Galloway hides, with the thick, long fall or winter coat of hair, make unsurpassed robes, floor rugs, or overcoats and sell for high prices.

The carcass of the Galloway meets a high-quality market demand because of its fine grain and moderate covering of white fat. Although introduced here many years ago, these cattle have not played much of a part in the American market because of the small number of herds.

For many years, in northern England and southwest Scotland, cattlemen have been producing what are known as "blue-gray" cattle for the butcher, the result of crossing Galloways and white Shorthorns. Such a cross produces an unsurpassed and extremely popular carcass.

An interesting variation from a typical example of this breed is found in a very limited way in Scotland, and is known as the Belted Galloway. These cattle have the same general characteristics as the ordinary Galloway, except for a band of white encircling the body between hips and shoulders. They are also regarded as superior milkers.

A leading Scotch breeder writes that belted cattle have been bred in Galloway from time

immemorial, but until recently only two breeders in Scotland and two in England have attempted to breed them with the view of perpetuating this belted character.

Organized effort in promoting Galloway cattle first took place in 1862 in Scotland, when the Polled Herd Book was started, in which were included both Galloway and Aberdeen-Angus in the first four volumes. In 1877 an independent Galloway Cattle Society was formed, which has been in existence ever since and which has published many volumes of Herd Books. An American Galloway Cattle Breeders' Association was organized in 1882 and supervises the breed welfare in this country. In its Herd Book are registered 49,440 animals.

THE TEXAS LONGHORN

(For illustration, see Color Plate XX)

This picturesque type, once so familiar on our Southwestern ranges, is of Spanish origin and is now extinct, so far as our present range-cattle business is concerned. When the first Europeans landed on the North American Continent they found no domestic animals except the dog. The natives knew nothing of the cow, horse, ass, sheep, goat, or swine.

The introduction of cattle on this continent was made at two points about the same time, but more than 2,000 miles apart, and separated by a vast unexplored country—one by the Spaniards in the West Indies, the other by Portuguese on Cape Breton Island.



Photograph by Lieut. Col. Alfred Heinicke

DOUBLE THRESHING IN PERSIA

Following Columbus' voyages and discoveries of the islands of the West Indies group, the Spaniards made strong efforts to colonize their new possessions. Domestic animals came with the colonists. When Cortez landed at the mouth of the Rio Panuco, on the eastern Mexican coast, in March, 1519, unloading with his army "sixteen horses, seven or eight of them mares, as mounts for his soldiers," he may have brought also cattle and sheep, but his report to the king mentions only horses.

The first reliable data as to cattle are contained in a written report found in the Spanish Archives at Madrid, to the effect that Gregorio Villalobos in 1521 went to New Spain (now Mexico) as governor general or viceroy. Villalobos landed near the present town of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and, according to the manuscript, "brought a number of calves from Santo Domingo, he being the first to bring them to New Spain."

This date, 1521, may be accepted as authentic, since it is substantiated by documentary evidence.

Four years later, in 1525, Portuguese fishermen landed a few cattle and some hogs on Cape Breton Island, from which they were soon carried to Newfoundland and the adjacent mainland.

In 1538 Mendoza, then viceroy of New Spain, wrote a voluminous report to his sovereign as to the progress of the new colony, and spoke of the favorable condition of his cattle, horses, and merino sheep, which he had imported from Spain. The sheep, he explained, had been especially prolific.

Two years later, when Coronado left the little town of Compostela, on the west coast of Mexico, near the present town of Tepic, on his famous expedition to the northeast, in search of the "Seven Cities of Cibola" (see, also, text, page 33) he had about 260 horses for his soldiers, more than 1,000 horses and mules as pack animals to carry food and equipment, and "large droves of big and little cattle" (*ganado mayor, y ganado menor*).

Ganado means "livestock," as we use that term. *Ganado mayor*, therefore, may be freely translated as cattle, and *ganado menor* as sheep, goats, hogs, etc.

One writer says that Coronado had "5,000 sheep and 150 cattle," but these figures probably refer to a later expedition, in 1595, by Juan de Oñate, who undoubtedly took these large numbers of domestic animals with him to New Mexico.

On August 3, 1540, Coronado, then well on his way to what is now Arizona and New Mexico, wrote to Mendoza, Viceroy of New Spain, from a point on the Yaqui River, in northern Mexico, that "large numbers of the animals sent as provision for the army were lost . . . on account of the roughness of the rocks. The lambs and wethers lost their hoofs along the way." He further urged Mendoza to send more cattle (*ganado mayor*).

Coronado, Fray Marcos de Niza, Oñate, and several other *conquistadores*, who explored the Southwestern regions, undoubtedly took with them numbers of cattle and other domestic animals. These were the foundation stock of the cattle of the great Southwest, including

Old Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, from which came the Longhorns of Texas and, ultimately, the whole cattle industry of the West.

These animals naturally reflected the types of Old Spain and were not so good as the British breeds. They were probably of Andalusian stock, with heavy fore and light hind quarters, thick necks, large, coarse heads, and, if the few pictures extant are reliable, possessed unusually long, sharp horns. They were light-bodied and very quick and agile on foot.

Little is known of the colors of the original importations. In describing the color of Bison calves he saw on the plains of eastern New Mexico in 1541, Coronado says: "The calves (*becerros*) are red in color, like our own cattle." The descendants of the Spanish cattle, however, were of varied colors, reds being, if anything, in the minority, with blacks, fawns, brindles, and yellows the dominant colors.

Willis Fletcher Johnson, in his "History of Cuba," says:

"The original cattle were of a type peculiar to Spain in the sixteenth century—rather small, well-shaped and handsome animals of a light-brown or dark Jersey color, similar to the wild deer in shade, and usually carrying a dark streak along the spine, with a rather heavy cross of black at the shoulders."

The Spanish cattle were not distinguished either as flesh-makers or for dairy quality, since they were the product of a land where forage was not especially abundant. Hardiness and ability to thrive under primitive conditions were their chief recommendations. They were probably the one European type best fitted at that date to thrive and multiply amazingly upon the great grazing grounds lying within the areas first taken over by Spanish arms in the Western Hemisphere.

Some Andalusian cattle are said to have been landed on the eastern coast of South America in 1546, and from this group, supplemented doubtless by subsequent importations, the great herds that once roamed the open ranges of what are now Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina were descended. The nutritious grasses of the New World and the almost limitless quantities stimulated rapid propagation.

In fact, in the course of time, the herds so vastly exceeded in numbers the food requirements of a comparatively sparse human population that they were slaughtered by thousands for their hides. Between 800,000 and 1,000,000 hides were shipped from Buenos Aires and

Montevideo to Europe as early as 1796, and a similar trade in the hides of the old Spanish Longhorns existed along the coast of what is now southeastern Texas as late as the era just preceding our Civil War.

Such was the foundation upon which our present Western cattle business was originally based, and the final passing of the Longhorn from our own territory has occurred within the memory of men still living.

Cattle approximating the old type are still to be seen in parts of Old Mexico, but a grading-up process is doubtless destined to eliminate them entirely from the North American Continent. The type has disappeared in all our Western States, having been displaced by generous infusions, first of the blood of the Shorthorn, and then of the hardy, heavy-bodied English Hereford (see page 90).

Mr. Will C. Barnes, of the United States Forest Service, commenting upon the passing of the Longhorn from the Western ranges, relates that some years ago the supervisor of the small national forest in Oklahoma located a two-year-old white steer in a trail herd of southern-Texas cattle, bound north, that showed evidences of close relationship to Longhorn stock. An old-timer himself, he loved the breed and bought the bullock merely to preserve the type as long as possible.

For almost 20 years that giant, rawboned white ox, long of horn, narrow-hipped, and leggy as an elk, was viewed by thousands of Texans who knew his kind only in stories of early days and as something that had gone out of existence. "This specimen," Mr. Barnes adds, "was 'kodaked' so often that he seemed to enjoy the proceeding, posing and never moving until he heard the click of the shutter."

It is to be regretted that a group of these Longhorns has not been preserved, along with our Bison herds, so that coming generations might study them as interesting zoölogical specimens.

[The author desires to express his obligation to Dr. R. K. Nabours, zoölogist at the Kansas State Agricultural College; Prof. Charles Sumner Plumb, of the College of Agriculture, Ohio State University; W. C. Barnes, of the United States Forest Service, and various officials of national associations of cattle breeders, for valuable assistance rendered in assembling the data necessary for the preparation of the foregoing sketches.]



THE PROPAGATION OF DOMESTICATED CATTLE

Their Place in Modern Agricultural Programs

ROBERT BAKEWELL (see page 30) is generally recognized as the founder of modern stock-breeding. His portrait hangs in the "Sanctum Sanctorum" of Chicago's "Saddle and Sirloin" Club, and in the presence of this great contributor to the well-being of the present generation, and of portraits of noted disciples of the pathfinder in the improvement of all our domestic animals, the President of the United States paused, during a visit to the International Live Stock Exposition of 1924, to pay tribute to the value of a service not yet fully appreciated by those to whom even the name of Robert Bakewell is still unfamiliar.

Distinguished visitors from the ends of the earth have passed through that corner of the portrait gallery, where rare old worthies of the animal-breeding world look down from their gilded frames; and those who appreciate the real significance of this collection have set in bronze, upon the wall beneath, a tablet bearing this inscription:

Stranger within our gates, whoe'er thou art,
Within these silent walls ye may commune
With lofty spirits of a mighty past,
Rich in achievements wrought in fruitful fields
And benefactions rendered human kind.

Here have we builded us an inner shrine
Wherein the wrangling of the busy market place
Obtrudeth not; whereto in quiet hours we come
To cast aside each selfish, sordid thought
And pledge ourselves to high ideals anew.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WORLD'S BOVINE WEALTH

Heredity is a mighty force, and the working out of intricate problems in the building up of fine herds of cattle by an intelligent study and application of its known tendencies has for generations appealed powerfully to the imagination of resourceful and public-spirited men.

Those who have been instrumental in evolving new and better taurine types, as in Bakewell's case, have gained place for all time in the halls of agricultural fame. Those who have contributed largely to the world's bovine wealth have left a

legacy to posterity that finds, and deserves to find, permanent recognition.

The mere fact that the improvements wrought upon aboriginal types for practical purposes are constantly subject to the inexorable operation of the laws of reversion to wild ancestral forms renders it imperative that the constructive work of Bakewell and his followers be perennially supported.

It is essential to the preservation of the many valuable improved types described and illustrated in the foregoing pages that there be constant accretions to the ranks of those who are seeking to maintain for the modern world the manifest benefits already secured for both producers and consumers through the maintenance and advancement of standards of merit in the herds that constitute not only the basis of our necessary food supply, but provide the key factor in successful farming operations.

Fortunately, there are many who realize this truth and are keenly alive to the fact that there is no more genuinely constructive service to be rendered contemporary civilization than that which concerns itself with the propagation and perpetuation of the useful and beautiful breeds of cattle.

EFFECTS OF DOMESTICATION

Reared under natural conditions, as opposed to pampering and close confinement, and supplied with right foods, domesticated cattle probably possess as much bodily vigor or constitution as their wild progenitors. In fact, they may easily excel in that respect native stocks that probably maintained under harsh conditions a more or less precarious existence.

Nature commonly sees to it that life forms adapt themselves to environment. The desert arms its children in advance for the hard battle with which they are to be confronted. So in the jungle and on the heights. The law of the survival of the fittest is universal in its application.

The American bison was fashioned to fit into his grassy kingdom, and success-



Photograph by Charles J. Belden

HEELING A CALF

This is the Western parlance for catching a calf by the hind legs. The more expert ropers always use this method instead of the easier one of roping the calf by the neck, as it is not so liable to injure the animal. The loop of the lariat can here be seen circling around the legs of the little fellow in the foreground.

fully defied both drouths and blizzards, but those who undertook to subject domesticated cattle to the same vicissitudes in the old days of the open range soon learned that Nature brooked no trifling.

It has been a commonly accepted theory that breeding from consanguineous affinities will in time impair the vigor of the progeny of such matings. As concentration of the blood of animals possessing desired characteristics was the underlying principle of Bakewell's experiments, and as his system has been extensively practiced wherever the breeding of improved animals is an important industry, it follows, then—if in-and-in or line-breeding *does* tend to reduce physical vitality—that the most highly improved types should reveal marked weakness of constitution, a characteristic, of course, to be studiously avoided.

As a matter of fact, speaking in general terms, this is not the case. It is the conclusion of a majority of the most successful cattle-breeders of the present time that resort to blood concentration will be productive of good or evil results just in proportion to the skill and judgment of the breeder who selects the animals and directs proposed blendings and combinations.

In so far as the author's observations have extended, the cases where close-breeding has been attended by disaster have commonly been those where the matings have been ordered not by strict attention to the constitu-



Photograph by H. A. Strohmeier, Jr.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS ON A DELAWARE FARM

It has been found on Eastern farms that the preservation of the fertility of the soil can be achieved by maintaining cattle. "Many a herd has truly more than paid its way, and yet, through unfair accounting, has been charged with losing money" (see text, page 136).



Photograph by Robert K. Bonine

OFF ON THEIR LAST VOYAGE

With the barge full, a few extra cattle beside the motor boat are being made to swim out from Kawaihae, Island of Hawaii, to the waiting steamer.

tional vigor of the animals, but have been essayed rather upon the basis of contemplation of mere pedigree (blood composition) alone.

In the hands of the expert breeder, strong blood concentration is a master key; in the hands of the uninitiated it may bring swift deterioration. The probable consequences of consolidating inferiority are obvious.

PROBLEMS IN FOUNDING A HERD

In founding a herd, one must possess a knowledge of what constitutes excellence, as against mediocrity, in bovine conformation, and at the outset it is clear that what is to be most prized in one type may be the very thing to be avoided in a variety dedicated to a very different use.

Wealth of smoothly disposed flesh, for instance, is a *sine qua non* in the case of Herefords, Shorthorns of the beef type, Aberdeen-Angus, and Galloways, but it is distinctly the thing least desired in a Jer-

sey, a Guernsey, a Holstein-Friesian, or an Ayrshire.

If one is not informed as to what is desirable in any given case, and what is to be avoided, it is essential that resort be had to the judgment of those who are experienced. That seems, perhaps, an unnecessary admonition. To succeed in anything, however, one must either know how to proceed or seek sound counsel. This is particularly important in laying the foundation for a herd of registered or pedigree cattle.

A pedigree, or record of descent, has no value in itself. It is, however, an invaluable guide as to probable results. It is, therefore, to be seriously considered in the selection of breeding stock, as well as the individual characteristics of the animal to which it belongs.

Every animal is the product not only of its own particular feeding and individual development, but of its ancestry. The thing that should in all cases be sought



Photograph by Angel Rubio

OXEN OF THE SPANISH PROVINCE OF GALICIA

Large numbers of cattle are raised in the higher-lying districts of this, the most beautiful part of Spain.

is individual merit, which is the result, not necessarily of high feeding or special treatment, but of *inheritance*.

The most important part of any record of descent is the sire and dam. Too much stress is often laid by salesmen, for obvious pecuniary reasons, upon ancestors more or less remote.

The history of the pedigree cattle trade is strewn with the wrecks of those who have been led too far afield by so-called family or tribal designations, employed under the erroneous assumption that distant excellence may safely be relied upon. Such is not necessarily the case. "Weeds" grow in every garden. Inferior specimens are produced even by the most noted strains, and should in no case be accepted in constructive breeding operations.

The mere fact that an animal is recorded in the herd book affords no guarantee of its superiority for practical purposes, but it does supply necessary data from which close calculations can be made as to what may reasonably be expected in well-planned breeding operations.

The question as to which bovine type

should be utilized in any particular instance is a matter to be determined by each individual or each community, based upon personal preference and market outlets. Here, as in all other cases, there can be no set rule to be followed.

CHOICE BETWEEN BREEDS

Any branch of cattle production may, of course, be overdone. It behooves all who approach this question of how best to utilize the many good breeds described in the preceding pages in the furtherance of a well-balanced and enduring agriculture to consider well the preservation of the necessary equilibrium between the production of beef and dairy products.

The main thing, however, is not what particular type of cattle is to be employed, but rather the decision to maintain *some* kind of cattle for the good of the land itself.

No system of agriculture can be permanently successful that involves the robbing rather than the feeding of the land. Witness the impoverished condition of the soil wherever a one-cash-crop procedure



THE BLACK HERDS OF THE CAMARGUE, THE COWBOY COUNTRY OF SOUTHERN FRANCE

In parts of Provence the pasturage is rich and a few cowboys, armed with tridents, can control a large herd. In other regions the sparse grass demands more helpers to keep the ever-moving herds in order.

has long been in evidence. It matters not what individual plant has been employed in particular instances. It may be cotton in the South, wheat in the Northwest, or tobacco in various States. The ultimate result is the same in all cases. We cannot forever take away from Mother Earth and give nothing in return.

The liming of acid soils, the growing of leguminous crops, and a well-ordered animal husbandry must find a wider following, if we are to conserve our agrarian heritage. Of these the last opens up the broadest avenue of hope from a production point of view. The herd and the flock must enter more largely into the calculation, and cattle of good types must be more generally employed wherever the necessary forage and grazing are available.

The great service rendered by the master breeders of the past and present is the development of types that give a maximum return for foods consumed, whether this return be in the form of beef or butter, cream, and milk.

The output of the feedlot is as important as the output of the dairy. Both classes of product are in demand, and the higher the quality in both cases the better the price to the producer and the greater the satisfaction of the consumer.

NO ONE BREED OF CATTLE IS BEST UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES

In a world of such infinite variety of soils and climates, it is clear that there is room for each and every one of the useful breeds herein described and illustrated. There is no one variety *best* under all circumstances.

There is a breed for every use, and in a wisely applied diversification is to be found the secret of how best to attain both profitable maintenance of our herds and the needed soil content of our farms. There is, unfortunately, perhaps, no glamour surrounding their production. There is nothing of the dramatic or spectacular in the business of keeping herds and flocks; but there is a depth of meaning in their maintenance that touches



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CATTLE GRAZING IN GUATEMALA

While Guatemala is not a great cattle-producing country, occasional herds may be found grazing in the fields of jaragua (a forage grass), so high that one can scarcely see the backs of the animals above it.



Photograph by A. E. Pfahler

WATER WORKS IN INDIA

Although this is a sacred cow, her owner is not averse to making her useful. She carries the bulging skins from which the water merchant refills his shoulder flask from time to time.

the integrity of the entire fabric of our industrial and financial structure.

AS TO "CHARACTER" IN BREEDING ANIMALS

It is an old adage among cattle-breeders that "the bull is half the herd," and because of that fact the selection of a sire is the most important single point to which attention has to be directed in the forming of a breeding herd. Certain general rules to be observed in that connection apply with equal force, no matter what particular breed or type is under consideration.

A stock bull must, first of all, possess what, for want of a better term, is called "character." This is revealed mainly in the head, and develops, as in the case of all other animals, with the approach of maturity.

No matter how perfectly the body of a bull may approach accepted standards of perfection in point of conformation, unless his head shows *character* he will almost certainly prove a disappointment in the matter of self-reproduction.

A bull's head must be distinctly masculine, indicating a pronounced individuality. To apply an expression well understood in discussing human characteristics, great breeding bulls invariably possess impressive personality! A dull, weak, meaningless countenance in a bull should inevitably cause his rejection as the head of any herd.

A good illustration of what is meant by desirable character in a bull is afforded by the portrait of the \$60,000 Shorthorn shown on page 94. Given that type of head, along with desired bodily conformation, one has found the ultimate in masculine bovine promise for reproductive purposes.

The reverse side of this proposition is also to be borne in mind. Beware of the bull of commanding front, if accompanied, as is sometimes the case, by a conformation seriously deficient in important particulars, for he will surely hand down his own defects.

Prepotency—the power to bequeath individuality to progeny—is thus a two-edged sword. A prepotent bull of the



Photograph from U. S. Department of Agriculture

INSPECTING CATTLE CARCASSES

right type is almost beyond price. A prepotent *bad* one may, in one cross, undo the work of generations.

The female should also possess character; and here, as in the case of the bull, the head is its visible symbol. Refinement, femininity, receptivity, should all be read in the countenances of cows and heifers. They should be everything which the bull should *not* be.

Strong-horned, heavy-headed females rarely ever become good producers. They are not apt to be satisfactory mothers, and should not be chosen as material for a breeding herd, no matter how desirable their bodily form.

Second only to character in the view of the experienced cattle-breeder is the elu-

sive, but eagerly sought, factor called "quality." Strange as it may seem, this apparently finds one of its most highly regarded indications in the so-called "touch" or "handling," as revealed to the human hand by a gentle manipulation of the hide, and also by the character of the hair. If the skin be not too tight, not too thick, and not too thin or "papery," it seems to be a safe assumption that the animal will give a good account of itself in response to proper care and treatment.

It will be observed that most critical judges like to "handle" breeding cattle in public competitions. The question is often asked by spectators, "What are they feeling for?" The answer is, "Quality of hide and hair."



Photograph by Charles J. Belden

ACROSS THE SNOWY RANGE THE STURDY HEREFORDS WEND THEIR WAY

Stress is laid particularly upon quality in the case of the beef types, because experienced feeders know that the harsh, wiry-haired beast, with a hide that clings too tightly to the rib, or with a skin that is either excessively thick or undesirably thin, is not apt to give a good account of itself at the feed-box. They seek a skin that is pliable; not adhering too tightly to the rib, nor yet too loosely spread. It should rest upon a smooth cushion of so-called "mellow" flesh—that is, an underlayer of fatty tissue neither too hard and tallowy nor yet too soft and "oily."

All this is quickly revealed to the one who knows, by a light grasp of the hide between the finger tips. The manner in which this touch is approached is usually a reliable index to the judge's knowledge of what he is supposed to be seeking. A heavy hand, with a hard grasp, is no part of an expert's method.

Dairy cattle judges also have regard for the right type of hide and hair, but pay more attention to development of the milk veins and so-called "wells," that reveal large lacteal promise and capacity.

EXTREMES IN BONE STRUCTURE TO BE AVOIDED

Quality is also related to the absence of undue heaviness of bone and general freedom from coarseness of frame. Extremes in this, however, as in all things else, are to be avoided. In beef types, while lightness of bone is conducive to high dressing percentages upon the block, those who speak from long experience in following bullocks on the hoof to carcasses upon the hooks assert that if



Photograph by F. Lamson Scribner

STRETCHING AND DRYING HIDES IN ARGENTINA

Argentina has the raw materials for a vast tanning industry (see, also, illustration, page 10, and text, page 1). Not only does extensive stock-raising provide plenty of rawhides and pelts, but its quebracho forests provide the world's main source of tannin.



A COLLEGE PROFESSOR SHOWS STUDENTS HOW TO DISTINGUISH GOOD AND POOR CONFORMATION OF DAIRY COWS



Photographs Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

JUDGING THE POINTS OF A DAIRY ANIMAL

The depth of body of this product of Wicomico County, Maryland, is being determined.



© H. A. Strohmeyer, Jr.

HOW VERMONTERS PROVIDE FOR THEIR DAIRY CATTLE

Stoves placed directly in the water tanks keep the drinking water flowing to quench the thirst of these Jersey cows when the thermometer is well below zero.

the bone is too light, there is apt to appear a lack of depth of real flesh (muscle) and an excessive proportion of fat to lean meat.

In all breeds it is considered that ultra-refinement of bone hints at insufficient vitality and constitution, without which no animal can long stand the high feeding necessary to the greatest yield either of beef or dairy product.

Finish, neatness, symmetry, "style," nice balancing of parts and various characteristics entering into the make-up of the well-bred bovine, that may be seen or sensed, but with difficulty described, all have their place in producing that pleasing, satisfying general impression that passes under the general term of "quality." Good specimens of the improved types of the taurine world all possess it. In the ordinary bovines of the countryside it is distinctly lacking.

PROPER EVALUATION OF GENEALOGY

Each leading improved breed has an organized membership for the dual purpose of promoting the general interest in

the different types and for the registration of the pedigrees, or lines of descent, of animals that can qualify under established regulations to the various standards governing eligibility for record.

The ability properly to estimate the relative weight to be given individuality in the animal itself and to the ancestral tree, as shown by pedigree, is an important factor in the success of all who engage in the production of purebred cattle, no matter what the type in view.

The knowledge necessary to accurate appraisal of values, therefore, does not begin and end with merely selecting the best-looking specimens.

The showyard decisions of judges are apt to be based almost wholly upon the visible merits of the competing animals, but in selecting cattle for breeding purposes all students of the problems involved in successful bovine production must inquire carefully into the character of the material that has entered into the evolution of the animal in question.

There are several different forms for presenting bovine genealogy, the only



Photograph Courtesy U. S. Department of Agriculture

DIPPING CATTLE IN THE GOVERNMENT'S FIGHT AGAINST THE TICK

The war on the parasite which transmits Texas fever, tick fever, or splenic fever, as the disease is variously called, has proved a great boon to cattle-raising in the Southern States.

complete one being the bracketed tabulation, in which each ancestor's name occupies its own right relationship to all the rest. Such tabulation brings into the right perspective the names of all the animals that have contributed to the production of the beast to whom the pedigree belongs.

All other forms of pedigree presentation require analysis and amplification before complete information is had. Such forms appear simpler and can be shown in more condensed space, but the bracket form is the only one that turns the light upon the subject in all its ramifications.

A very popular form among certain classes of breeders is one which displays the maternal line as the all-important one.

This gives rise to certain "family" or tribal names, derived from some famous remote ancestress, which are sometimes made the basis of speculative investments and breeding calculations resting upon a very shadowy foundation, as is clearly shown the moment the pedigree is worked out into a bracket tabulation.

The "top crosses," which is to say the *immediate* ancestors, are decidedly most important in passing upon the question of whether a pedigree is good or bad. No pedigree is good if it carries near its top a list of inferior animals, no matter how excellent the long-distance ancestry may once have been.

A pedigree to be called a really "rich" one must show high-class cattle all the way through, from top to bottom; and if the immediate ancestors were not only outstanding animals as

individuals, but were consanguineous as well, so much the better.

SUPERIORITY OF PUREBRED SIRE

It is not altogether sufficient as a breeding proposition that an animal be good in its own conformation. Its goodness may be a mere matter of chance; and while this may be satisfying enough, so far as the animal's own presence in a herd is concerned, chance excellence is not a dependable kind of merit when it comes to reproduction.

Great is the power of reversion; by which is meant the innate tendency to hark back to forbears perhaps forgotten. That is why the wise breeder insists upon *inherited* individual excellence. It must



Photograph Courtesy of Michigan State Agriculture College

A BOYS' CALF CLUB JUDGING A SHORTHORN COW

have been a transmitted possession or it will prove a vain, an illusive thing. For this reason it is never advisable to use a "mongrel" as a sire; none but purebred bulls should ever be employed for service in any case.

The mating of a purebred bull with ordinary native or unimproved cattle is the short cut to improvement. The very first crop of calves from the good, purebred sire should be twice as good as their dams.

Any farmer is foolish who works with miserable, unimproved cattle, for the road to a vast betterment is so short, so easily accessible, that there is no excuse for not making a start in the right direction.

The progeny of a purebred bull from a nonrecordable dam is technically known as a "grade"—*i. e.*, "part-bred." These often look almost like the purebreds and usually are practically useful, either in the working dairy or the feedlot; but a male so bred should in no case be chosen for stock-getting purposes. He cannot be depended upon to transmit his own possible excellence, for reasons previously stated.

The purchase and use, therefore, of a "grade" bull merely because he may be

bought for less than the price of a purebred is a decidedly expensive kind of "economy."

PRICES FOR BREEDING STOCK

Brief reference has been made (see page 47) to the fact that pedigree cattle are passed in large numbers through auction sale rings. The practice grows out of the fact that this enables the breeder to dispose of the surplus of his herd upon a date of his own selection and in one day, instead of depending upon individual negotiations from time to time throughout the year.

The sale ring also has its obvious advantages to buyers, and especially to beginners, for it sets prices reflecting a consensus of opinion as to valuations by experienced breeders, some of whom are always present upon such occasions. The novice, therefore, is not apt to go far astray, so far as prices are concerned, in making selections of breeding stock at these popular events.

The markets for improved cattle fluctuate, as do those for all other products, according to the demand and supply, and as prosperity or depression prevails in stock-

breeding circles. And here, as in Wall Street, it is rarely advisable, from the purely investment standpoint, to "stock up" on any wave that has carried the average price to a point far above the average of a long series of years. That is always a "seller's" market.

Those who buy fine cattle for the mere gratification of their love of beauty in bovine form, to grace the pastures of estates, will not need admonition as to prices paid. Men who pay long figures for blue-ribbon bearers, or animals of international fame, to grace their fields are generously rewarding the splendid efforts of someone, perhaps of meager means, richly meriting the recognition.

Wealthy patrons of the cattle breeder's art expend their money in the certain knowledge that they are helping most effectively to promote a basic industry.

Criticism is sometimes voiced when great prices are bid for individual specimens. This is not necessarily justified. It all depends upon the validity of the judgment that led to the purchase. Sixty thousand dollars is a big price for any bull. Ten thousand dollars looks high for any female, but bovine history presents many proofs that such valuations were sustained by extraordinary results subsequently achieved in propagating the excellencies of the animal for which the price was paid. There are other cases where anticipated benefits did not materialize.

Fortunately it is never necessary for those who are unable or unwilling to risk large sums in breeding experiments to pay such prices. There is always good material within the reach of even the modest purse, especially if advantage be taken of temporarily depressing influences to buy foundation stock

RELATION OF CATTLE-BREEDING TO RICHNESS OF SOIL

The prospects, in that case, for satisfactory financial results—given right handling and intelligent direction—are of the best. He who buys at a price anywhere around established sale-ring averages in normal markets is in a good position to succeed.

He who secures, at a few hundred dollars, a good purebred cow with a calf at foot, rebred to a good bull, barring acci-

dents, has one of the safest of all farm investments.

Good cattle are the farmer's most dependable long-distance assets. They may at times not pay a direct return. There are fat years and there are lean years in cattle handling as in all other business undertakings. They are not always bought with judgment as to initial values. They are not always wisely or economically managed, and the personal equation is, of course, always present.

Many failures are not chargeable to the herd itself, but to faulty procedure. Then, too, diseases come and go, affecting results disastrously at times. But this one outstanding fact remains: the districts in which good cattle have been persistently maintained, through good and evil, through prosperity and adversity, are the regions in which the best and richest farms are found, the communities where the finest improvements are to be seen.

A FOUNDATION STONE OF DIVERSIFIED FARMING

The keeping of cattle is one of the foundation stones, without which that dependable diversified farming of which we hear so much is a virtual impossibility.

The by-product of cattle-keeping is the secret of the perennial value of the herd. Cattle make possible the success of other branches of the farmer's business. The tobacco-growers of the Connecticut Valley are now waking up to this fact. Likewise the orange-growers of California, who are just learning that there may be a double profit derived from cattle feeding near the groves that demand free fertilization.

Thousands of other farmers have yet to realize that the proceeds from the sale of beef and cream are not the only credits to which a herd of cattle is entitled. Many a herd has truly more than paid its way, and yet, through unfair accounting, has been charged with losing money. Here is a shining example of the truth of the foregoing proposition:

Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, is one of the richest in the United States, from an agricultural standpoint, and its wealth is directly attributable to the persistence with which cattle-feeding has been followed by the owners of the land. Good buildings, a fertile soil, and satisfying re-



© Charles J. Belden

CATTLE COUNTENANCES ON THE RANGE IN WINTER

sults from general farm operations distinguish in remarkable degree that prosperous community from others, where soil-depleting methods, rather than constructive practices, feature the management.

Asked if cattle-feeding as a business paid, a resident of that widely celebrated district replied: "No; we do not depend upon making money directly on our cattle, but *we can't make money without the cattle!*"

That is the whole story; and the lesson thereby conveyed is that the preservation of the fertility of the soil through the manurial value, or by-product, of cattle-keeping is the real secret of their success.

The question of whether one should buy or rear his own cattle may be determined by circumstances.

The Pennsylvania farmers above mentioned purchase animals in the Chicago market from western farmers or ranchmen, who are in a better position to produce than to finish cattle.

Many feeders in the Corn Belt find it advantageous to buy young cattle bred mainly on the great grazing grounds of the far Southwest.

Many dairymen buy their milch cows instead of breeding and developing them upon the farms on which they are to be used. That is a matter to be settled by the conditions surrounding particular cases.

But one thing is certain: any man who founds anywhere a herd of good cattle of any one of the improved breeds and gives it proper attention is rendering a real service to his country.

Any man who produces and puts upon the market well-fattened, richly flavored beef or golden dairy goods is a public benefactor. Many with a high appreciation of this fact have sought to make valuable contributions in this field, but have met with disappointment because their zeal and good intentions were not wisely guided.

THE CATTLE OF THE WORLD

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